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# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

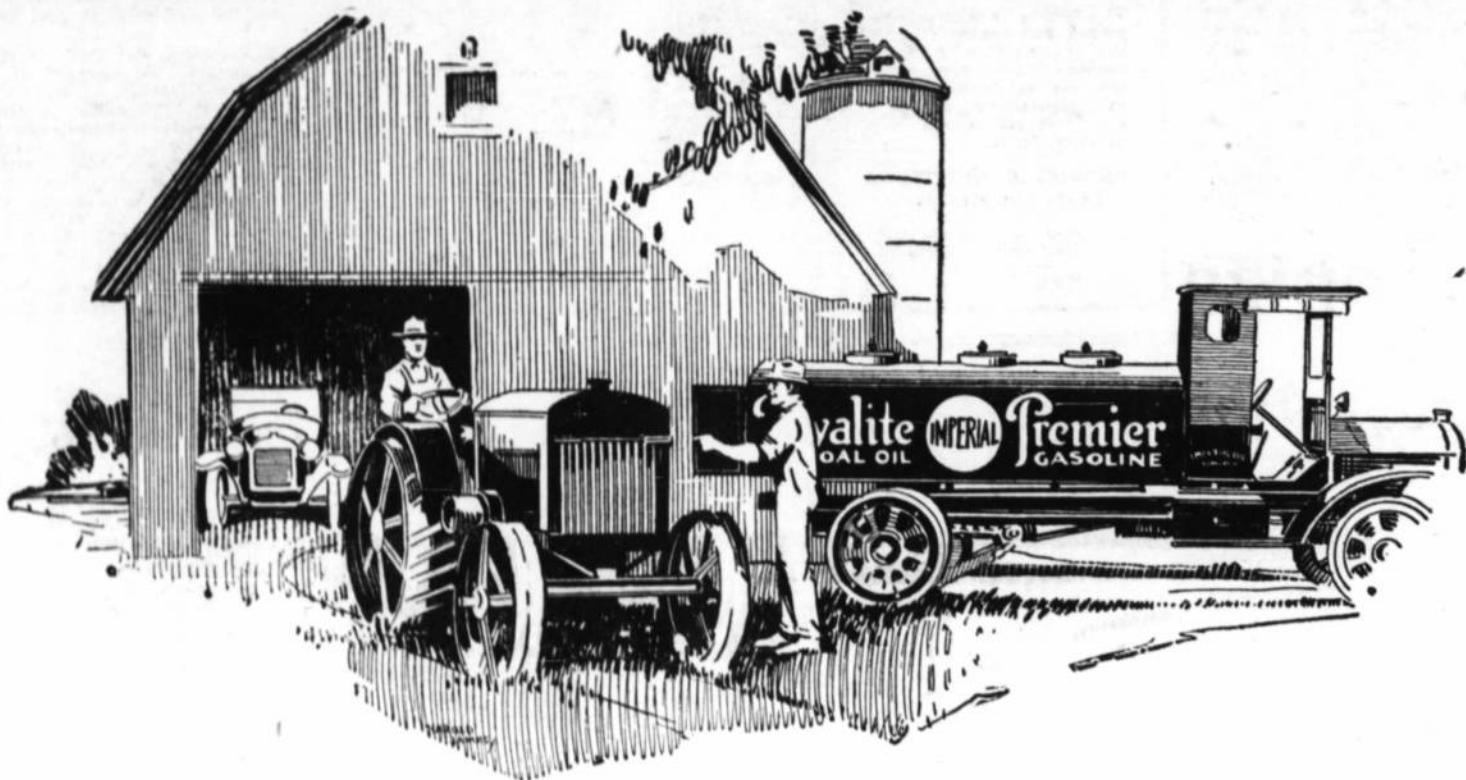


May 16, 1923



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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager



Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

J. T. HULL  
Associate Editor

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# Hon. W. S. Fielding's Seventeenth Budget

MR. FIELDING delivered his seventeenth budget speech to an interested, but not very hopeful house, insofar as the low tariff element in it was concerned. The Progressives had an impression that there would not be any important reductions for the farmers, and the results showed that they had guessed correctly. As one Westerner put it: "Mr. Fielding seems to be in just the same position he was a year ago. He is facing the right way, but apparently insofar as tariff reduction is concerned, he has not moved a step forward."

## Tariff Changes

The customs changes of any account are as follows:

The preferential tariff is reduced by a discount of 10 per cent. on the amount of duty computed under such tariff, when such goods are conveyed without transshipment into a sea or river port of Canada.

Articles on which the discount will not apply are:

(a) On wines, malt liquors, spirits, spirituous liquors, liquid medicines and articles containing alcohol, sugar, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes; or,

(b) To goods on which the rate of duty does not exceed 15 per cent; or,

(c) To goods admitted into Canada under the Canada-West Indies trade agreement.

The duty on sugar refined is reduced one half cent per pound.

The duty on sugar raw is reduced about 40 cents per hundred pounds; that on cigarettes is reduced to the former rate.

Firebrick for the construction or repair of a furnace is made a uniform rate of 5 per cent. preferential tariff, 7½ per cent. intermediate tariff and 10 per cent. general tariff.

The free entry of well-drilling machinery is extended to "parts thereof," and certain "drawn or seamless tubing."

Insofar as the increase in the British preference is concerned it applies only to those commodities on which the rate exceeds 15 per cent.; for example if the old rate were 30 per cent. the new rate will be 27 per cent.; if the old rate were 25, the new one will be 22½; that is to say if the imports come through Canadian ports.

The Canadian consumer will benefit chiefly through purchases of textiles, there being quite a number of things on which the British preferential rate runs from 15 to 30 per cent. These include fabrics of cotton, quilts, towels, pillowcases of cotton, or linen, yarns, woollens and worsteds, flannels, clothing, undershirts, drawers and knitted goods, socks and stockings, carpets, embroideries, fringes, handkerchiefs, velvets, ribbons and manufactures of silk. It is impossible to say what the reductions on these will mean in money, but it is not thought that the amount will be large. Progressive opinion is inclined to discount the saving on the ground that Canada's imports come chiefly from the United States, from which during the last fiscal year they amounted to nearly \$541,000,000, as compared with \$141,000,000 from the United Kingdom. The stipulation that these reductions are granted only on condition that the imports shall come through Canadian ports, is to placate the maritime provinces, which complain that Portland

*British Preference Slightly Increased and Sales Tax Increased—  
Unimportant Changes in Tariff, and Bounties Established—  
\$49,000,000 Added to National Debt*

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

is favored as against Halifax and St. John.

## Sales Tax Increased

The change in the sales tax is important, for in addition to equalizing the rate on imported and domestic goods, the latter being increased from 4½ to 6 per cent., the tax will be collected entirely at the source, that is, from the manufacturer or producer, the rate being 6 per cent. Provision is also to be made that the tax on materials used in the manufacture of goods will not be paid until the completion of the manufacture, to ensure that only one tax will be paid on any particular class of goods.

The tax on confectionery and beverages is repealed.

The equalizing of the sales tax rate on domestic and imported goods means that any advantage that the former may have had through a lower rate will be wiped out. The provision by which only one tax will be paid on any particular class of goods means the cutting out of the pyramiding by which, on certain goods, as much as 11 and 12 per cent. has been paid. It is difficult to say how this will work out in respect to the revenue.

## Excise Reductions

Respecting excise duties, the rate on cigarettes is reduced to the former rate of \$6.00 per thousand.

The section imposing an excise duty on sugar made from sugar beets is repealed.

The maximum rate, on the tax on cheques, notes and bills of exchange is reduced from \$2.00 each to \$1.00 each.

The excise tax on Canadian wines has been reduced from \$3.00 to \$1.50 per gallon.

The reduction of the duties on sugar, which Mr. Fielding makes, is popular it is estimated it will mean a saving of \$2,500,000 to the consumers. W. F. Maclean is naturally jubilant over this, for during the debate on the Combines Bill he suggested to the government that it should notify the sugar combine that if prices were not reduced by Friday the duties would be lowered. It is hardly likely that the government acted on the suggestion, but it is thought that the reducing of duty will be more effectual in keeping prices in check than the machinery in the Combines Bill, will be. Certainly the action of the government is a striking confirmation of the soundness of the argument made notably by John Evans, that tariff reduction is one of the most important regulators of prices.

## Standing Offer of Reciprocity

Mr. Fielding has again given evidence of his belief in reciprocity, with the United States, through an amendment of the customs tariff, providing for a standing offer of reciprocity. The amendment is as follows:

"The Governor-in-council may authorize any minister of the crown to enter into negotiations with any authorized representative of the government of the United States with a view to the making of a commercial agreement between the two countries on terms that may be deemed mutually beneficial. Any

agreement so made shall be subject to the approval of the parliament of Canada."

This means placing back in the Customs Act of a standing offer of reciprocity which used to be a feature of the same.

Another amendment provides for the renewal of the old agreement for free trade in certain natural products, such as was made possible under the Underwood tariff. This section is as follows:

"If the President of the United States, under authority of the United States tariff of 1922, determines to reduce by 50 per cent. the duties imposed by such act on the following articles, that is to say: cattle, wheat, wheat flour, oats, barley, potatoes, onions, turnips, hay, fish, as enumerated in paragraphs, 717, 718, 719, and 720 of the said tariff act of 1922, the Governor-in-council may, by order-in-council, make such reductions of duties on similar articles imported into Canada from the United States as may be deemed reasonable, by way of compensation for such reductions on Canadian products imported into the United States."

As is well known, the President has authority to make reductions in duties, and as the American Farm Bureau has petitioned the United States Tariff Board to reduce by 50 per cent. the duty on feeder cattle from Canada, the government hope that between this pressure and its own offer, the President may be induced to take action.

## Protectionist Gains

While Mr. Fielding has endeavored to win low tariff support by the foregoing reductions and by the making of a standing offer of reciprocity with the United States, he has also endeavored to satisfy protectionist opinion through the raising of a few duties, and the offering of new bounties on industrial production. With a view to establishing a new industry, that of the manufacture of artificial silk, it is provided that artificial silk yarns or filaments are made dutiable at 10 per cent. preferential tariff, 12½ per cent. intermediate tariff and 15 per cent. general tariff. All manufactures of artificial silk are made dutiable at the same rate as manufactures of silk, in some cases this is an increase and in others a decrease.

Cellulose is the chief raw material used in this new industry and is produced by the pulp and paper industry. As Canada possesses vast amounts of this material, and as the demand for artificial silk now far exceeds the supply, it is thought that quite an industry may be built up.

Further evidences of an effort to stimulate manufacturing is to be seen in the provision that a draw-back of 60 per cent. may be paid on machinery and parts thereof of a class or kind not made in Canada, when used in manufacturing or producing goods of a class or kind not made in Canada prior to May 12, 1923. A draw-back of 99 per cent. is also to be allowed on copper blocks, pigs or bars, when used in the manufacture of rods for electric wires.

## Bounties

Mr. Fielding, however, has admitted that a possibly better way of granting assistance to an industry, if it has to be given, is through bounties. Copper production is to be encouraged through a bounty on copper in bars or rods. The rate for the first period will be 1½ per cent. per pound; such rate will be reduced each year and will expire on June 30, 1928.

A bounty will also be paid on hemp grown in Canada used in the manufacture of yarn or twine, or in the manufacture of hemp further advanced than yarn or twine; the rate will be 1½ cents per pound during the first period from July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926. The rate will be reduced each year and will expire on June 30, 1930.

In order to remove any impression that possibly the government had committed itself unreservedly to the bounty policy, Mr. Fielding informed the House that the bounty on petroleum production was to be reduced. That is to say that the Petroleum Bounty Act will be amended so that the present rate will remain until June 30, 1924, the rate will then be reduced to ½-cent a gallon until June 30, 1925, when the bounty will cease. He pointed out that if oil were discovered in large quantities in the West, as seems quite probable, the present rate of bounties might almost embarrass the treasury.

Mr. Fielding made a strong plea for stability of the tariff, with a view to assuring manufacturers that they had little or nothing to fear in the way of radical changes that might upset their operations. On the whole it would seem that the government not being sure of Western support, had decided to adopt a policy that will enable it to appeal with chance of success to the industrial communities of the East.

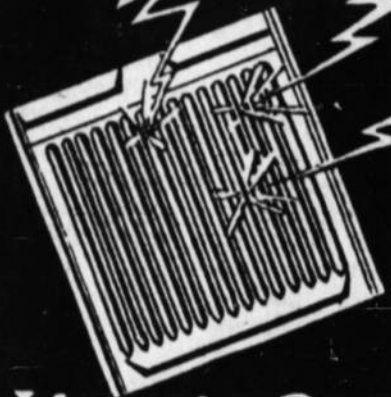
## Revenue and Expenditure

Dealing with revenue and expenditure Mr. Fielding stated that there was for the last fiscal year an estimated surplus of ordinary revenue over ordinary, special and capital accounts of nearly \$38,000,000, but advances to the National Railways and the Canadian Government Merchant Marine amounted to \$98,000,000, leaving an excess expenditure of a little over \$60,000,000. In the year the net national debt increased by \$49,293,086. For the current fiscal year, which opened April 1, 1923, Mr. Fielding estimated on the basis of present taxation a decrease in revenue of \$21,000,000. The main decreases would be in the income tax which it was expected would yield \$17,797,000 less than last year. Inland revenue war taxes it was estimated would give an increase of \$7,000,000. Customs duties an increase of \$5,600,000 and excise a decrease of \$5,600,000. The minister however, anticipated a surplus over ordinary and capital expenditure of about \$14,000,000, but railways he estimated would require \$74,500,000, taking all of the surplus and leaving a balance on the other side of the account. There would be he thought another increase in the national debt but he hoped that it would be very small.

The strong protests that have been made against increased taxation evidently had their effect, for Mr. Fielding said that while the temptation to levy new taxes in order to balance the budget was strong, he had decided to resist



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them. He was hopeful that the reduction in customs would mean no serious loss in revenue, believing that it would produce larger trade. He also expected the National Railways to make a better showing through consolidation.

#### Does not go Far Enough

Mr. Forke pretty well stated Progressive opinion on the budget in the following:

"There is very little in the tariff reductions as we see it. Further examination may disclose more than we see at present; but just now it looks as though support were expected more on hopes than on realities. We are glad to see an increase in the British preference, but it does not go far enough."

The observations made by Sir Henry Drayton in the House showed that the Conservatives were inclined to take credit to themselves that on the tariff generally the government had followed protectionist, rather than low tariff opinion. He congratulated Mr. Fielding on his apparent willingness to receive new ideas, one of these being the stability of the tariff.

#### Commonwealth Bank Prospers

Another six months of successful banking operations by the Commonwealth Bank of Australia has convinced the people of that progressive country that democratically-controlled credit is both possible and profitable.

This unique bank is the only great financial institution in the world operating without a cent of stock outstanding, and has sent the All-American Co-operative Commission its report for the six months ending January 1, 1923, in which it records profits of \$927,343. Although this sum is not as large as the net profits of the previous six months, amounting to \$1,501,988, it is still a better showing than any Australian private bank made. Well over \$185,000,000 has been deposited in savings accounts with the bank, \$10,000,000 of which was added during the last six months. In addition to these savings deposits, \$4,700,000 was added during the last half year to the commercial deposits, bringing their total up to \$120,250,000.

The Commonwealth Bank was established ten years ago by the government of Australia, and is owned and operated by the people of the Commonwealth. Starting on a loan advanced by the government, it has not only paid back every cent borrowed, but has accumulated reserves of over \$20,000,000 out of profits. Branches have been established in all the larger cities of the continent. It is impossible to measure the financial success of this vast institution, for profits on the balance sheet show only half the benefits gained by the people, who have benefited to the extent of many millions of dollars, because the bank has prevented private money-lending corporations and individuals from exploiting the people through excessive interest rates.

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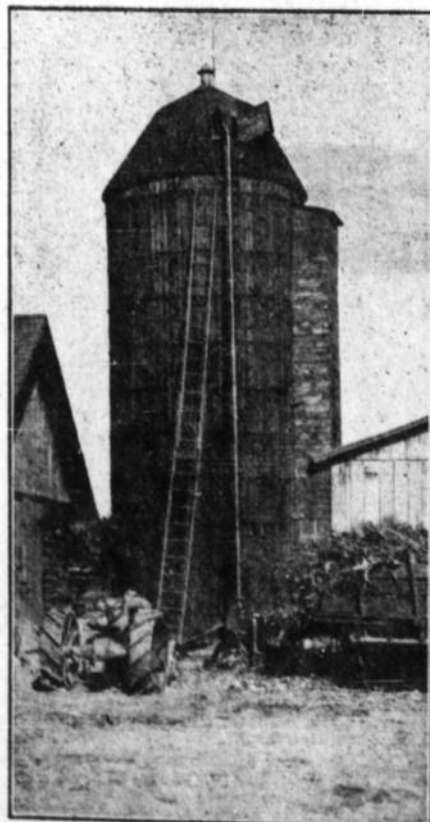
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# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 16, 1923

## Financing Farm Production

Owing to the work of the Special Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons parliament has heard more about the condition of agriculture than ever before, and numerous proposals have been made with the aim of restoring Canada's main industry to a prosperous condition. In the time available it is impossible that the mass of evidence submitted can be thoroughly digested and used to the best advantage. It will provide food for study for several sessions to come.

It is fortunate that the spot-light has been turned upon agriculture during the present hard times, because in normal times farmers receive from the commercial world too little sympathy when demanding economic reforms. Today, however, nearly all lines of industry in Canada are suffering from heavy reductions in sales and consequent lack of profits and in seeking the cause they realize that it is chiefly due to the reduced purchasing power of the farmers. Hence the chief reason why everyone today is more or less interested in the condition of agriculture and anxiously seeking authoritative information in regard to the likelihood of farmers generally getting on their feet again at an early date.

It is beginning to be realized somewhat in the industrial and commercial world that there must be something fundamentally wrong with conditions generally when farmers in Western Canada, having produced last year the largest crop in history, operated in the main at a loss. General world conditions and the prohibitive American tariff on our farm produce had an important bearing upon farm profits, but both are beyond domestic control. There is, however, one heavy disadvantage under which agriculture labors, which can be remedied by the parliament of Canada, namely, unsatisfactory farm credits. In the prairie provinces, in order to ensure large production, the farmer requires more extensive credit than the farmer elsewhere in Canada, because of his larger operations and heavier turnover. While there are cases where justifiable credit has been lacking, in the main it has been the cost of credit and its uncertainty which has caused and is causing today a great restriction in agricultural development.

Farmers in this country are paying from 7 to 9 per cent. for mortgage money, except through the Saskatchewan government system, where a few thousand farmers have secured loans at 6½ per cent. On top of these high rates they pay heavy legal expenses, so that mortgage money costs the prairie farmer on the average probably not less than 8½ per cent. Short-term loans secured through the banks cost the farmer usually from 8 to 10 per cent., with occasional higher charges, and the system of deducting interest in advance and compounding it quarterly makes the actual cost considerably higher. The average cost of bank loans to farmers is probably between 9 and 10 per cent.

There is no important industry in Canada except that of agriculture which is forced to operate on, or will even attempt to carry on at such rates of interest as are paid by the farmers in these prairie provinces. When this is coupled with the fact that they pay the very highest retail prices on all their equipment and everything entering into the cost of production, are subject to discriminatory freight (except on wheat) and express rates, are paying enhanced prices due to the customs tariff, and are pioneering in a new country where agriculture is in the transition stage, the problem faced by the

farmers in this country is more clearly realized.

The internal problems relating to Western agriculture are capable of solution, and just in proportion as they are equitably solved will agriculture develop a permanent prosperity, and all those other industries in Canada which depend directly and indirectly upon agriculture get back to normal.

In the matter of farm finance there seems to be only one satisfactory proposition in sight, namely, action by the federal parliament. The Dominion government can borrow money today on the world's markets at a cost of approximately 5 per cent., and this money could, through provincially-operated farm loan systems, be extended to farmers on long-term mortgages on the amortization principle at a cost approximating 6 per cent. or very slightly more. Within a few years undoubtedly money will be cheaper and the rate will go down instead of up. This is a simple, certain, sound and practicable solution of long-term farm credit.

The cost of bank credit must come down also. The balance sheets of our chartered banks indicate that they could lower the interest rates to farmers without seriously impairing their profit-earning ability. Undoubtedly the cost of banking operations is susceptible of reduction similar to what is taking place in all lines of industry, and the benefits of such reduction should be passed on to those who are paying the highest rates of interest. It would seem reasonable to believe that the banks could work out a system by which credit could be extended for farming operations in Western Canada at a maximum of 7 per cent. Unless that is done undoubtedly the Dominion government will be called upon to use its borrowing power to provide money for short-term as well as long-term credit.

Then there is the question of intermediate credit such as is required for the livestock industry where loans are required for a period of two to three years and for which no credit system at present exists. It is as Secretary Hoover of the United States said "a barren area of credit." This might well be taken care of by the Dominion government in conjunction with the chartered banks. Both short-term and intermediate credit through the banks could with advantage be dispensed through rural credit societies properly organized and wisely supervised, and it would be the course of wisdom on the part of the banks to encourage the development of such organizations.

Provincial savings banks, rural credit societies and government farm loan systems are operating beneficially in the prairie provinces today, but their immediate capacity is not equal to the general requirements.

The problems of financing the farming industry in this country are all capable of solution with the proper spirit of co-operation, and the benefits accruing will be widespread in every section of Canada. Present agricultural production on these prairies is but a fraction of what it will become in another 25 years if conditions are made right. The benefits will come to farmers who will be able to build up prosperous and contented homes and through their purchasing power they will bring prosperity to the towns and cities, the railroads, banks and other industries. There is no one problem to which commercial, industrial and financial Canada can turn its attention more wisely than that of helping the agricultural industry to a basis of reasonable prosperity. It is a course

of action which would prove a wise investment and contribute mightily towards sound national development.

## A Danger to Co-operatives

The Ottawa government's Act to provide for the investigation of combines, monopolies, trusts and mergers, passed second reading last week and is now before the committee of the whole House for consideration.

In discussing the Speech from the Throne in the issue for February 7, and referring to the promise of this measure, The Guide said: "Legislation of this kind can be made a double-edged tool, as the experience of our neighbors to the south has shown," and we urged that "the government's proposals in this respect should be given a close scrutiny by the Progressive members." That warning we desire to repeat, for the scope of the bill is such that farmers may find it operating in a way that would certainly not be to their advantage.

The bill defines a combine to include, "Any actual or tacit contract, agreement, or arrangement or combination which has or is designed to have the effect of," among other things, "preventing or lessening competition in or substantially controlling within any particular area or district . . . purchase, barter, sale, storage, transportation, insurance or supply." Those extracts from the Act's definition of a combine should be very carefully and thoughtfully considered by the farmers and their representatives at Ottawa. At the present time there is no question to which the farmer is giving more thought than he is to that of co-operative marketing, and especially to that form of co-operative wheat marketing which is based on a contract with the grower. Does such a contractual relationship between the grower and a co-operative marketing agency come within the definition of a combine as quoted above? Does it constitute an "actual contract" which has the effect of "lessening competition in or substantially controlling within any particular area or district" the buying and selling of grain? The answer, in our opinion, is obvious. The very purpose of such a co-operative marketing agency is to eliminate as far as possible that form of competition in the grain trade which the farmers believe operates to their detriment. Nor would it be difficult to bring all co-operative marketing agencies established by the farmers within the meaning of the Act as it stands. At any rate the definition of a combine leaves it possible for anyone to challenge such co-operative marketing agencies as substantially controlling purchase and sale of farm produce within particular areas or districts.

It may be, of course, that the government has no intention whatever of including such co-operative associations within the meaning of a combine, but it is not what the government may intend but how the courts may interpret the Act, that has to be considered, and such associations are not specifically excluded from the operations of the Act; that privilege is accorded to "combinations of workmen or employees for their own reasonable protection as such workmen or employees." No provision of exemption appears in the Act for marketing combinations of the farmers for their own reasonable protection as farmers and producers.

The Act is modelled largely on the Sherman Anti-trust Act of the United States, and it needs to be emphasized that it required a special Act of Congress to legalize the marketing associations of the American farmers



and exclude them from the operation of the Sherman Act. No such blunder as that should happen in connection with this Act of the Ottawa government. Either the definition of a combine should be modified so as to exclude co-operative associations or such associations, properly defined, should be specifically exempted as trade unions are exempted. The Progressives at Ottawa should see that the Act is amended so as to remove any danger of attack upon the farmers' co-operative marketing associations.

### To Break the Combine

The annual report of the directors of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, tabled in the House of Commons on the last day of April, shows a loss during the year on operation alone of \$2,384,189, and a total loss, when all charges, including interest and depreciation, are taken into account, of \$9,649,478. This institution, which was foisted on the country by Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, has become so costly that the directors recommend the sale of 27 of the smaller vessels, the capital loss presumably going to swell the national debt.

The total tonnage of the shipping program of the government was 374,253, and the average cost per ton dead weight, as given by Mr. Ballantyne, was \$191.95, making a total cost of approximately \$69,000,000. The directors state that the present value of the ships is about \$50 per ton dead weight, which means a total loss in capital value of \$53,000,000. Add to that figure the \$20,000,000 of deficits piled up by the line during the last three years, and the result is the cost to the country of the experiment of the minister who prided himself on being a business man bringing a successful business experience to the service of the country.

The evidence adduced before the committee on agricultural conditions show that

the Canadian Government Merchant Marine was a member of the North Atlantic Conference, the body which fixed North Atlantic freight rates. The rates so fixed were accepted by the government line, for although it was stated by the manager of the line that he reserved the right "to reject rates, no evidence was given going to show that the right was ever exercised in any substantial manner. The rates on the government ships were practically those fixed for private lines and the basis of the rates was all the traffic would bear, and that in the most literal sense.

Rate fixing by agreement is a method by which the available business is made to pay the utmost possible to those who enter into the agreement. It is not a question of fixing a fair paying rate for the service rendered, but one of fixing rates which will give a profit to the parties concerned out of the share they can get of the available business. That was clearly proved in the evidence brought out by the Agricultural Conditions Committee.

That being the case, and the Canadian Government Merchant Marine being the property of the Canadian people, why should it not be employed to the fullest extent on the Atlantic, at fair and reasonable rates, and thus compel other lines to adopt the same rates, or, by the force of competition, lose business? The shipowners say that at the present time there is not enough business for all the ships. That would make it all the easier for the government ships to get the business by the adoption of rates that compelled competition for the business. If the taxpayers of this country have to carry the burden of the government shipping line it were better to have the burden one that carried a distinct advantage to the community in the lowering of charges upon export and import business.

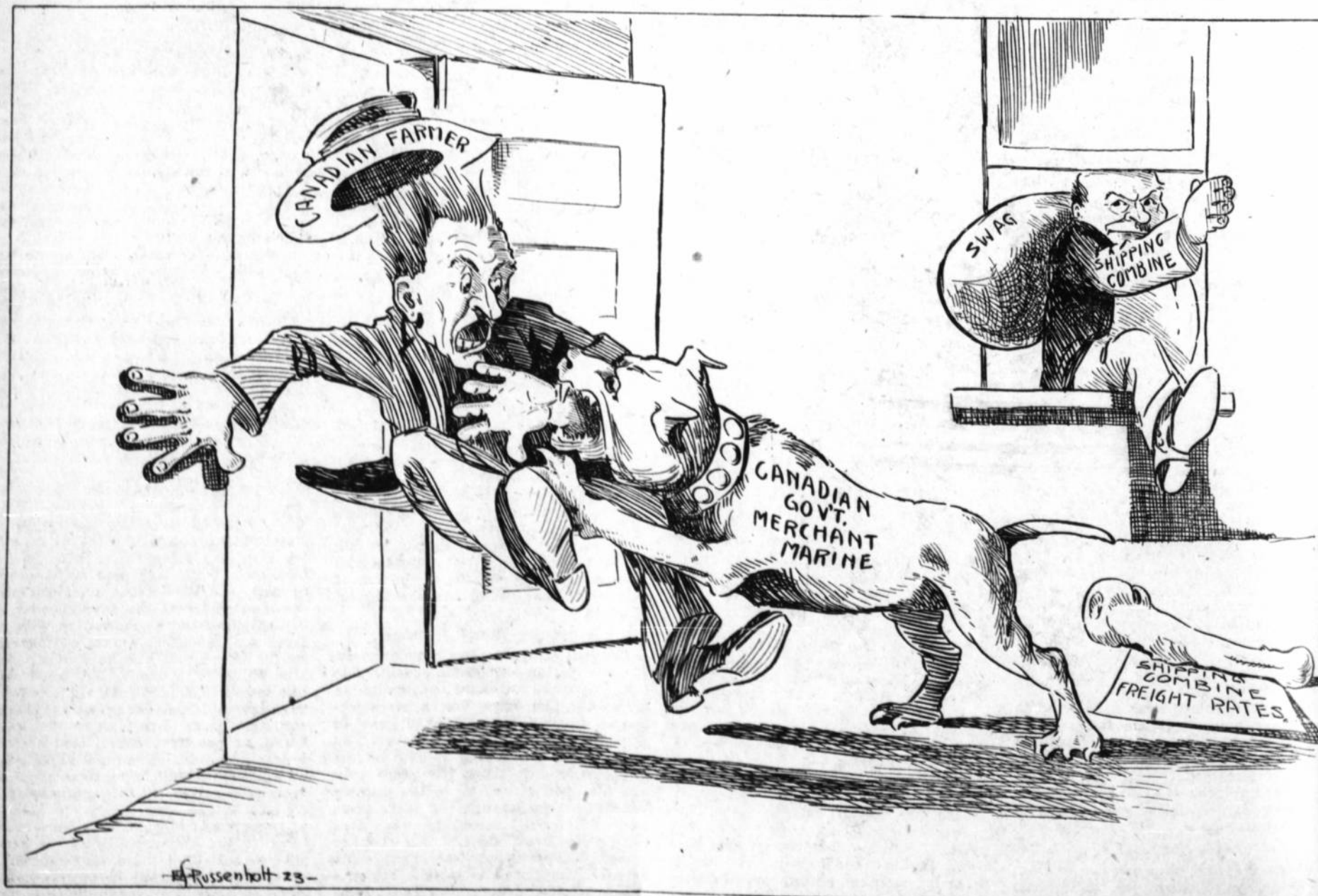
The carrying of cattle is a case in point. The shipowners say they are justified in fixing any rate they can get, and the conse-

quence is, the rates have gone to a point that threatens to destroy all the advantage of the British market to the cattle raisers of the country. It may be necessary to alter the government ships to make them suitable for the carrying of cattle or grain, but the expense would be justified if by doing so the rates could be kept down to a reasonable basis. The ships are there and they should be used in the most advantageous manner, even if it means starting a rate war. In any case it would be better than selling the ships to members of the combine and thus help to tighten the noose around the neck of the Canadian farmer and the business interests of the country.

A committee of experts employed by the Fair Tariff League of the United States have estimated that on the agricultural schedules farmers in the state of Kansas gain \$260,000 as producers and lose \$2,500,000 as consumers, while on manufactured goods the farmers of the state gain \$257,000 and lose \$30,000,000. The committee has started on a similar investigation in Nebraska. The farmers are beginning to see the nigger in the tariff wood pile.

Knowing exactly the right thing to say at the right time is a valuable gift. Lord Robert Cecil has the gift. When he landed in New York and before he had got off the boat a newspaperman asked him: "What do you think of America?" Lord Robert came back quickly: "Ah, yes, to be sure. America! Yes, indeed. Ah, what do I think of America; yes, yes, undoubtedly."

The secretary of the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission appointed recently is R. J. Deachman, of Calgary, editor of the Commercial Review, a man who has given a great deal of study to the problems of the West.



Who is the Dog Supposed to Work For, Anyway?



# Salvaging the Smoke Growers

*Co-operation Puts an End to Smouldering Discontent Among Kentucky Tobacco Growers, Caused by Distressingly Low Prices—By P. M. Abel.*

**W**HEN prices began to recede after the war, the California system of co-operative marketing came into prominence as the most certain means of securing for farmers the full value of their product. But everywhere there were men quite willing to prophecy that it was all right for California, and for oranges and walnuts and raisins, but that it wouldn't work with crops whose prices were determined in the markets of the world. We had them here in Western Canada. They told us, and for that matter they are still telling us, that our system of marketing wheat is the best in the world. Down in Texas they were saying, "You can't organize cotton marketing along co-operative lines." In Kentucky the tobacco growers who had suffered just as much from deflation as cotton or wheat farmers were being told to stay by the old method and not to tamper with radical ideas which would unfailingly bring disaster. Well, since then the cotton growers have organized and the price of their commodity has risen to a point which means prosperity to them. And the Burley tobacco growers of Kentucky, whose poverty was traditional, have also organized co-operatively and the effect on the rural life of that state is one of the romances of American agriculture.

## Early Attempt to Organize

First, let me say, Burley tobacco grows best on soil underlaid with limestone. Burley is limited to a strip of country about two hundred miles square, embracing central Kentucky, a few counties in Ohio, West Virginia, Tennessee, Indiana and Missouri. This famous blue grass country is equally famous for the best quality of Burley tobacco. With an apparent monopoly in production, thanks to soil and climate, the Burley grower apparently should have had things his own way. Quite the reverse was true up to 1921. The four big companies purchasing the crop had the grower by the throat, and they gave him merely enough for existence, because they set the price.

In 1906, when the crop was selling for seven and eight cents per pound, some 30,000 growers got together in the so-called Night-Riders' pool, and decided to grow no crop in 1908. That was the year that barns were burned and blood was shed as the organized growers showed their determination that no one should grow tobacco that year in Kentucky. In 1909, the tobacco companies apparently capitulated, and the crop sold at around 16 cents per pound. The Night-Riders' pool was dissolved by the simple procedure of paying what was considered a good price for the crop.

From the Night-Rider days till the war the Burley tobacco grower got just enough for his product to keep him producing. For ten years the average yearly income for the family was \$339. And tobacco growing is no joke. The labor of the whole family, women and children enters into it. At the peak of war prices tobacco got up as high as 35 cents per pound, but the 1919 price dropped with a sickening thud down to 13 cents. Western Canada has had some experience of what happens to the general level of prosperity when the farmer's purchasing power is so drastically and so suddenly curtailed. The whole countryside set up a wail of lamentation. Country merchants and bankers went to Judge Bingham, the publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal, one of the real leaders in the state, and said, "we are facing insolvency: Kentucky is on the verge of a volcano," and much more to the same effect, which makes it appear that there was no farm land to sell, for they told how bad conditions were and there was no retaliation.

## Sends for Sapiro

Judge Bingham obtained the services of Aaron Sapiro, one of the chief spirits of the California co-operatives, and a meeting was held attended by sixty of the leading business men of Kentucky. At the end of an all-day session, these



The Bluegrass region of Kentucky is the heart of the Burley Tobacco area

sixty men, including bankers, merchants, farmers, men in public life, and men engaged in the very business under review, the tobacco business, unanimously agreed that co-operation offered the only solution and that success was possible.

A campaign was immediately launched to sign up the growers under an iron-bound, five-year contract. They obtained 55,710 signatures in four months and a half at a cost of \$42,000, a wonderful feat, because they were dealing with a people to whom the first principles of co-operative marketing had to be taught. The membership was eventually pushed to 78,000, giving control of 90 per cent. of the Burley crop. The basis of organization may be summarized under the following headings.

1. A legal contract between the grower and the association for a period of five years, a contract by which the grower turns over all of his crop to the marketing association, with a penalty for failure to do so.

2. Organization on the basis of the commodity instead of on the basis of locality.

3. A purely co-operative institution with grower control all along the line and membership limited to growers.

4. Control of enough of the crop to be the largest single factor in the market.

5. The employment of experts to handle the actual merchandising of the crop.

6. The adoption of the pooling plan, whereby the grower accepts the average price for the entire year on the basis of the grade of the crop he delivers. This pooling plan makes possible orderly marketing over an entire season instead of the dumping system where the crop is sold in a few weeks or months on a forced market.

Up to this time there was no law in the state under which organization could be effected, but public support for saner marketing had gained such weight that the legislature passed a co-operative marketing act on the seventh day of their session. The problem of management was just as easily settled. The two best tobacco men in the state, James Stone and Ralph Barker were obtained. Money was a secondary consideration in engaging them. As Mr. Sapiro said, "All co-operators know this, that it is not a square deal to ask a fair price for prunes and to deny a fair price for brains." In any case the growers had been paying the men in the trade princely salaries before organization and receiving no value. The new arrangement was no departure except that the producers were sure of services in their own interest and return.

## Buying Property Without Funds

With 84 per cent. of the crop contracted for the fall of 1921, the next step was to make provision for handling the crop. The 124 local warehouses valued at about \$7,000,000, in which the crop had heretofore been assembled, sorted and re-dried, were much to be desired, but how could the association get control of them with only the handful of money in their possession, collected through the \$5.00 membership levy? The warehousemen were called in and told the situation. The growers offered to take over the warehouses at an agreed or arbitrated value, paying for them in preferred stock and debenture bonds, one-fifth of which were to be retired every year for five years, so that when the first big batch of growers' contracts have run their course, the property will be owned outright.

At the close of a four-day session, 117 warehousemen had signed these contracts, and, to the amazement of the directors, one of them acknowledged that the growers had paid for the plants many times over, and that the producers should now be allowed to acquire title to their property. To amortize these plants, one-fifth of a cent per pound is to be withheld in payment for every pound of tobacco handled by the association for five years. As the bonds are retired, the grower receives common stock in a subsidiary holding company in return for the payments he makes.

Then grades had to be established. The wise ones laughed. They said it can't be done, at least not in the way you grade wheat and peaches and beans. But Stone and his associates devised a classification of 56 grades, advertised for graders, put them through a school, and employed those who came out best in competitive examination at the end of the course. The lowest grade tobacco was subsequently paid for at the rate of three cents per pound and the highest 53 cents.

## Saved by Small Bankers

The real struggle came over finances. The association required a considerable sum to make advance payments to growers. The large banks were appealed to but only \$800,000 was in sight, a sum totally inadequate. You see, someone was trying to shut off the source of credit. Then the happy plan was hit upon of calling in the country bankers. Five hundred of them came and before the meeting was over \$5,400,000 was raised. One banker voiced the prevailing sentiment when he said, "my bank is a little bit of a bank—\$25,000 capital. The legal amount I can loan is \$2,500, but I will borrow \$2,500 myself and hand that in beside what my bank can loan. It is

no use to have a bank any more down there unless I can help the tobacco grower to make good in his business. My bank is ruined unless the tobacco industry is put on its feet, and I might as well go down helping the grower as fighting the grower." To make a long story short that \$5,400,000 was borrowed on 90-day notes, and the last cent was repaid 42 days from the day the first money was made available.

## Tobacco Movement Begins

In the fall of '21 the stage was all set for receiving tobacco. One advantage the growers noticed from the first day of delivery was the orderliness with which the crop could be marketed under a co-operative association. Each grower received a notice far enough in advance as to the time he was expected. Farmers delivered their crop on one side of the immense flat warehouses, where, in moving across the floor under the great glass roof, it was graded and delivered on the other side of the warehouse ready for shipment out. The farmer gets a ticket, one-half of which he surrenders at the nearest bank for his advance. In 1922 the average advance was 11 cents per pound, ranging from one to 26 cents depending on quality. This is more than he formerly got for his final price before the war. By the time his participation certificate price was added growers averaged 31 cents per pound last year. In the first year of operation, 1921, it was 21 cents. The entire executive expense comes to about 3½ cents per 100 pounds.

## The Pool Sells Tobacco

Here is the story of the first season's sale of tobacco as told by Aaron Sapiro, legal counsel for the tobacco pool.

"Jim Stone sent out samples to all the tobacco buyers. He sent out samples of the grades. He said: 'We are ready to sell tobacco.' Well, we didn't get very much attention at first, but suddenly the Liggett and Meyers man came and gave us an order, and the order totalled 22,000,000 pounds of Burley tobacco in different grades.

"Well, we told them we had the tobacco and could make the sale. They said, what about the price. We showed them what their competitors had been paying outside for tobacco, and we named a fair price on that tobacco based on what they and others had been paying outside. They bought the tobacco. They paid the money down. They began to take deliveries and our first sale was over.

"We sent a wire to one great big firm saying: 'Come in and buy some tobacco; we would like you to be our biggest customer.' They wired back: 'We won't buy any tobacco until you sell it again on the auction floor.' We wrote back and said that was not nice, because we weren't going to sell any more tobacco on the auction floor; that was unintelligent, and we felt that we should be just as intelligent with the sale of raw tobacco as this firm was intelligent with the sale of manufactured tobacco. We said to them: 'You wouldn't sell your cigarettes and your pipe tobacco on the auction plan. Why, you sell it all over the country on a merchandising basis, and that is exactly what we are going to do with Burley tobacco.' Well, they paid no attention to that, and then about a month later the man who sent the wire showed up in Lexington and he showed up with an order for 20,000,000 pounds of tobacco, so Jim Stone told him he couldn't sell him 20,000,000 pounds, but he would like to sell 10,000,000. 'All right, what's the price?' Jim Stone said: 'Since our first price was named we have heard, as you have heard, that certain grades are short, so our price has gone up a little.' 'Well,' he remarked to Jim, 'you have got to sell this company that tobacco at the same price you sold it to Liggett and Meyers.' Jim Stone said, 'Yes, if you had come in at the same time we sold Liggett and Meyers, or had even sent us a message saying you would come in then, you would have gotten this tobacco at the same price.' Then Jim pulled out his telegram and showed

Continued on Page 18



# The Farm Bureau and its Work

It has often been said that it is a difficult task to get farmers to organize and co-operate in the promotion of their special vocational interests, because the very character of their vocation makes them strongly individualistic and inclined to paddle their own canoe. The fact, however, is that on this continent there has never been a time from colonial days onward when organizations of farmers did not exist; the history of the United States is strewn with the wreckage of farmers' associations which came to grief from one cause or another. In the early days of the Republic these associations were generally of a farmer-labor character and it was just as difficult up to comparatively recent times to ensure permanency to labor organizations as it was to farmers' organizations.

After the Civil War the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry came into existence. It made great strides in both membership and wealth, conducted an extensive co-operative propaganda, went extravagantly into the manufacture of farm implements and came to grief through lack of business knowledge and qualifications. The Farmers' Alliance started in the early '80's, became a force in politics and the mainstay of The People's Party, linked up with The Knights of Labor and went down with that organization. Other associations, such as The Agricultural Wheel and the Farmers' and Laborers' Union of America, passed across the stage, all of them testifying not to the difficulty of getting the farmers to associate for common action, but to the difficulty of finding a firm and permanent bond of cohesion for the associations. It was easy enough to start associations but the energy of nearly all was wasted in following false trails, and enthusiasm was frittered away in adventures that led simply to disintegration.

## The County Agent

About 1870 began what may be called the educational movement in connection with the technology of agriculture. A vast amount of work was done by agricultural colleges, but it was found that the information derived from technical investigation was not reaching the farmer in a practical way. In 1903 Congress appropriated the sum of \$250,000 to establish "Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work," the idea being to bring the trained agricultural scientist into actual contact with the man on the farm. Out of this grew the institution of the "county agent," an institution which has profoundly affected the development of agriculture in the United States.

In 1910, the Binghamton, N.Y., asked the Department of Agriculture what it could do to help to improve the condition of agriculture, and the department suggested that it get behind and help to finance the "county agent"

## What the American Farm Bureau Federation Is, What It Is Doing For The Farmers and How It Is Doing It—By J. T. Hull

movement. The suggestion was adopted and the chamber established an agricultural department which was known as the Farm Bureau. In other states the plan was adopted and in the course of time county bureaus were established. The farmers soon discovered that association with other business interests did not work altogether to their advantage, especially when they sought to establish co-operative enterprises. In assisting in that work the county agent came into conflict with business interests which were contributing funds to his support and eventually the Department of Agriculture decided that helping to establish co-operative enterprises was to be no part of the duties of the county agent. The farmers, however, were determined on co-operative activity and the bureaus took on that work for themselves and became purely farmer institutions. As the number of county bureaus increased the need for state unity became obvious and imperative and in 1917 the first state bureau federation was formed.

In the meantime the state and federal governments had put themselves behind the movement in a very practical way. The Smith-Lever Act, which came into force in 1914, provided for an annual appropriation for \$10,000 for each state, plus an additional sum of \$600,000 for the first year and an additional sum of \$300,000 for each succeeding year for seven years to be divided among the states on the basis of rural population, on the condition that each state appropriated a similar amount for the purpose of developing the extension work of the agricultural colleges. The county agent was still practically the employee of the county bureau, which found part of the funds for paying him, the remainder coming out of this special federal grant through the agricultural colleges who appointed the agent on approval of the county bureau.

## The National Federation

The next step in logical order was the welding of the local and state institutions into a national organization. This was accomplished, though not without some difficulty, in 1919, when the American Farm Bureau Federation was born. The older eastern states wanted the federation to be purely educational; the newer western

states wanted both education and practical co-operation. Eventually a constitution was approved which included practical co-operation. Membership fees in the older farm bureaus was as low as \$1.00 a year, but today it is as high as \$15. A few have a fee of \$5.00 but the majority have a fee of \$10. The usual distribution of the membership fee is: to the county bureau \$6.00, to the state bureau \$3.50, and to the American Farm Bureau Federation 50 cents. The income of the national office for the year 1922 from membership dues was \$181,740.

The idea behind the national organization was expressed in a few words at the organizing convention by Henry C. Wallace, editor of Wallace's Farmer, and now secretary of agriculture. He said: "This federation must get to work at once on a real business program if it is to justify its existence. That doesn't mean turning the work over to committees of farmers, either. Every line of work must be in charge of experts. The best qualified men in the United States should be hired to manage each of the various lines of work. This federation must not degenerate into an educational or social institution. It must be made the most powerful business institution in the country."

The primary object of the federation is of course the promotion of the special interests of the agricultural community and it seeks to accomplish this by educational, legislative and economic methods. The work of the federation is divided into the following departments: Organization, legislation, co-operation, transportation, economic and statistical research, information and publicity, legal and financial, each department being under a director who has received special training in the particular work of that department.

The organization department assists in efforts to increase the membership of the bureaus, in establishing local bureaus and in organizing state federations.

## The Farm Bloc

For legislative purposes an office is maintained at Washington in charge of an employee whose business it is to organize support for measures asked for by the farmers and to organize opposition to measures that are believed to

be injurious to agriculture. The Farm Bloc in Congress is practically the spokesman of the federation, and through it a number of important measures have been secured during the last two years, among which may be mentioned: a bill to put grain exchanges under federal control, to eliminate speculation in grain futures, and to permit co-operative grain selling agencies to be members of grain exchanges; bills establishing intermediate and long-term credits with federal financing; a bill to regulate packers and the stock yards industry; a bill to legalize co-operative marketing. The Farm Bloc was also instrumental in securing greater protection for agriculture in the Fordney-McCumber Tariff bill, but the advantage of this the farmers are now beginning to doubt.

## Co-operative Marketing

Co-operative marketing of farm produce is probably the biggest question before the farmers in every country today and never in the history of agriculture has co-operation taken such practical form as it is taking today. The federation tackled the problem of co-operative grain marketing in 1920, and called into existence the United States Grain Growers Inc. The institution started out in a big way, ran into serious financial difficulties and last year the officers of the company resigned. Re-organization was effected and every effort is now being made to bring the association into usefulness as a national co-operative grain marketing organization, either acting alone or in conjunction with existing co-operative grain marketing bodies. The federation has done excellent work in promoting marketing agencies for livestock, dairy produce, wool and fruit and vegetables. In this work there is much state and local activity and it may be said that it represents perhaps the most important of the practical work of the farm bureau movement as a whole.

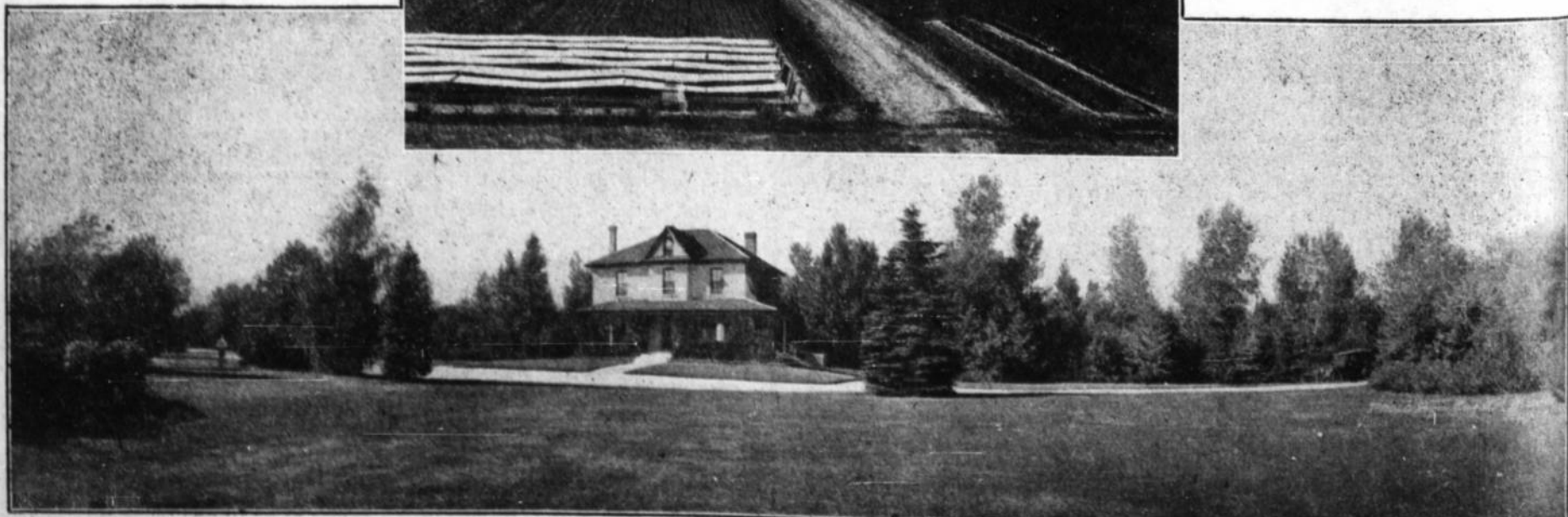
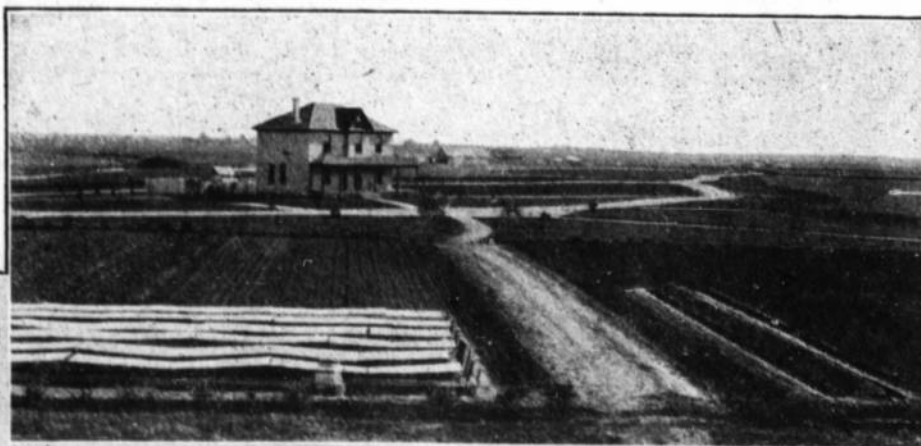
## Transportation

Transportation problems in the United States are admittedly difficult owing to the complications of private ownership and operation. The federation keeps to the front the interests of the farmer as these are affected by transportation. It has fought against freight rate increases and endeavored to get reductions and as representative of the farmers it appears in all public enquiries relating to transportation matters. For the information of farmers (and others) it has published a substantial pamphlet covering questions of transportation in a comprehensive and effective way.

## Economic Research

The importance and value of correct and reliable data on matters relating to the whole business of farming is recognized by the federation, and it is the duty of the department for economic

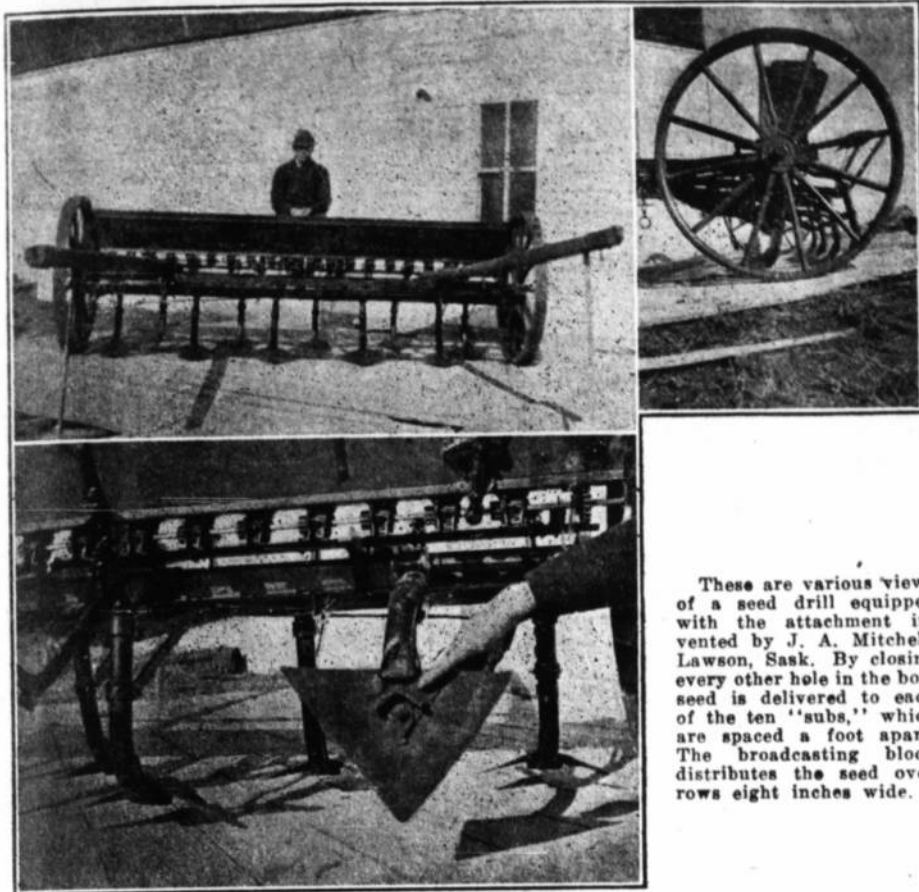
Continued on Page 21



Two photos taken from in front of the residence, Dominion Forestry Farm, Indian Head, Sask. Above: August, 1915. Below: August, 1922.



*Saskatchewan Farmer Designs Attachment Which is Intended to Do the Work of "Broadcasting Seed" Under the Surface of the Ground.*



These are various views of a seed drill equipped with the attachment invented by J. A. Mitchell, Lawson, Sask. By closing every other hole in the box, seed is delivered to each of the ten "subs," which are spaced a foot apart. The broadcasting block distributes the seed over rows eight inches wide.

"This new device I call a sub-seeder, and it works on the same principle as a duck-foot cultivator, only the subs or sweeps are entirely closed in. They are made triangle shape with two cutting edges, while the rear part is rounded up about 2½ inches above the cutting level, thus forming a cave. The grain tube, which also serves as a shank, has a block on the lower end to which the subs are fastened by two bolts with counter-sunk heads. The lower end of grain tube is oval shaped with opening about 2½ inches wide by ½ inch deep. The broadcasting block, which is cast as part of main block, is set about 1½ inches in front of grain exit, and has an oval shape face, which the grain strikes against and is scattered over the entire cave, which is about 8 inches wide with a sub that has a 12-inch sweep. The broadcasting block also serves as a mud guard and keeps the end of grain spout from clogging with clay, but there is very little danger of this as the ground is shaved clean of all loose earth which passes over the top of sub and falls back on the grain at the rear. The grain pipe at ground level is shaped very narrow and flat, giving it extra strength, and being narrow it does not offer much resistance to earth passing over the sub.

"In designing something to improve present methods it is always best to have it so arranged that the drills now in use can be used with the new appliance. I propose to equip an ordinary 20-run drill with 10 subs, close up every second hole in grain box, and set the drill to sow double. These subs have

"As a cultivator it was doing exceptionally good work and it was proven beyond a doubt that no ground was too hard for it to break up. It was also turning the weeds over and bringing them to the surface. It was drawn into a wet place and did not clog in any way. The seed was being broadcasted over an area of approximately seven inches with each foot of the drill



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Champion Spark Plug Co. of Canada, Ltd.  
Windsor, Ontario

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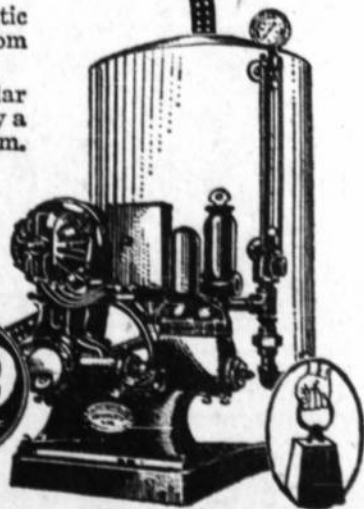
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### Comparative Sweet Clover Yields

Farmers who are starting with sweet clover seem to be much in doubt as to the advisability of sowing with or without a nurse crop. The following figures are from two years' results at the college farm:

ment to get results with alfalfa. To be on the safe side, in seeding it should be inoculated with the bacteria for clover. After a few years the bacteria seems to spread very rapidly, making it unnecessary in future seeding.

In preparing the land I fall plow as

Treatment	Yield of Hay	
	1st year	2nd year
Sown alone	2 tons 1,520 lbs.	4 tons 1,280 lbs.
Sown with wheat	31 bushels 19 lbs.	3 tons 1,823 lbs.
Sown alone in two years	7 tons 800 lbs.	
Sown with wheat	31 bushels 19 lbs. of wheat	3 tons 1,823 lbs. of hay

The yields from the dates of seeding sweet clover for a three-year period are:

Yield of Hay in year sown	Yield 2nd year	
	1st year	2nd year
Sown April 15	3 tons 1,120 lbs.	3 tons 1,400 lbs.
Sown May 15	3 tons 560 lbs.	3 tons 1,640 lbs.
Sown June 15	Clipped only	4 tons 600 lbs.
Sown July 15	Clipped only	3 tons 1,640 lbs.
Sown August 15	Clipped only	1 ton 1,680 lbs.
Sown September 15	Clipped only	1 ton 1,620 lbs.
Sown October 15	Clipped only	3 tons 800 lbs.

You will note that the last date of seeding in the fall gave a very good yield of hay the following year, but in the years that this experiment has been conducted there has not been much growth after the last date of seeding, and the yields secured in the following year is very similar to that secured from the first date of seeding in the spring. I would consider seeding as late in the fall as this, namely, October 15, to be somewhat risky. Our experience has been with the other grasses and clovers over longer time experiments, that it largely depends upon the season and the date of freeze-up as to the value or otherwise of late fall seeding, and the date of freeze-up, of course, is something that no one can predict. With the other clovers in some years we have had very poor results from late fall seeding.—J. H. Ellis, Manitoba Agricultural College.

I would for summerfallow, and work the land next year till the first of July, then sow ten pounds per acre and allow what growth there is for winter protection. By all means fence it and keep stock off. Next season you will have the satisfaction of a hay crop ready for the first of June. I believe it can be cut three times a season with safety. I cut one piece five times last season for hogs. It appears the more you cut it the better it grows, providing there is enough growth left to afford protection for winter.

The value of alfalfa is two-fold. Besides providing an abundance of the very best feed, it will take the place of the summerfallow in a four-year rotation. In my experience the crop on alfalfa ground equals that of new land for three crops. In conclusion, I would say, keep all animals off, unless when breaking it up, and put all hay under cover.—Jas. Layland, Elm Creek, Man.

### Has Success with Alfalfa

There has been so much written on the subject of Alfalfa culture that I feel constrained to add my quota of experience with regard to the above subject. I bought ten pounds of Grimm's alfalfa seed from Steele, Briggs 12 years ago, and have had entire satisfaction with it. There seems to be an idea it requires special knowledge and treat-

### Eradicated Couch Grass

I have had some experience with couch grass which may be of benefit to some Guide readers.

Some years ago we bought a quarter-section adjoining our homestead. The first owner had been experimenting with grasses, and when we took the land over we found two varieties that



Moving a 36x52-ft. barn with three tractors

Miss Gladys Wheeler, Broderick, Sask., sends The Guide the above photo of this big undertaking carried out under the direction of J. S. Wheeler. The barn was moved a distance of five miles.



we could not eradicate by ordinary means. We sent specimens to the Department of Agriculture for identification and they pronounced them to be couch grass and sweet grass, although in regard to the latter, I must say that it was different from the sweet grass that I had been used to, as it lacked the characteristic sweet smell.

Here is the way we finally rid ourselves of it. Place over each spot, brush, old posts, rails, etc., and cover with old straw. After the straw has been rained on a few times and has settled into a solid mass set fire to it. If the straw has been left long enough it will burn very slowly, but as it has been kept off the ground by the wood underneath it will be dry enough to burn completely. Wherever the grass spot has been well covered the couch grass or sweet grass, if that is what we had, will be entirely killed. I tried it for two seasons, and not one single spear of grass came up the following year.—A.B.C., Edmonton, Alta.

#### Probable Future of Prices

In his recent bulletin, Prices of Farm Products in New York, Prof. G. F. Warren, of Cornell University, draws the following conclusions as to the probable trend of prices in the next ten to fifteen years:

1. Prices will be more erratic than formerly, and more unseen changes will occur.

2. The up and down swings will be much more violent than before the war, but will, in general, decrease in violence as the years go.

3. The long time tendency of prices will probably be downward and is likely to approach or reach the pre-war level in from ten to fifteen years. He adds, "This conclusion is not accepted by all students of prices."

4. If the general tendency is downward, the cycles of high and low prices will swing about a declining base. Each major rise will probably fall short of the previous high point. Each important decline will probably go lower than the previous low point.

5. Prices of each individual commodity will continue to swing about the general price level. Unless some permanent change has taken place, those things that are below the general price level may be expected to rise, and those that are above the general price level, may be expected to fall.

6. Wages may be expected to lag behind prices. Serious periods of unemployment may be expected at times.

7. Industrial conditions will continue to affect farm prices. The prices of industrial stocks or interest rates may be expected to give warning of probable changes in the demand for farm products.

In the text he presents figures that show a pronounced rise in the price of industrial stocks is usually followed by a rise in the price of farm products some months later, and in the same manner a fall in the price of industrial stocks is followed in some months by a decline in the price of farm products. If this line of reasoning is correct, farm products should be due for something of a rise, as industrial stocks have had a rise of about 20 per cent. during the past year.

It would seem that the fact that changes in the prices of industrial stocks seem to reflect coming changes in the price of commodities is just another way of saying that people who have large business interests are somewhat more expert than the general run of us in foreseeing the future and acting accordingly.

#### British Cattle Importer Speaks

J. E. Jennings, representing one of the large cattle firms in the English Midlands, was a visitor in Winnipeg in the first week of May. Mr. Jennings made a close inspection of Canadian cattle markets from Montreal westward, and was highly pleased with the bright prospects for an extensive trade in the near future. He stated that he had come over with the intention of making large purchases of cattle to take back with him but was returning without a single hoof, due to advice received by cable since landing that the British

# BRANTFORD

## Big Ball

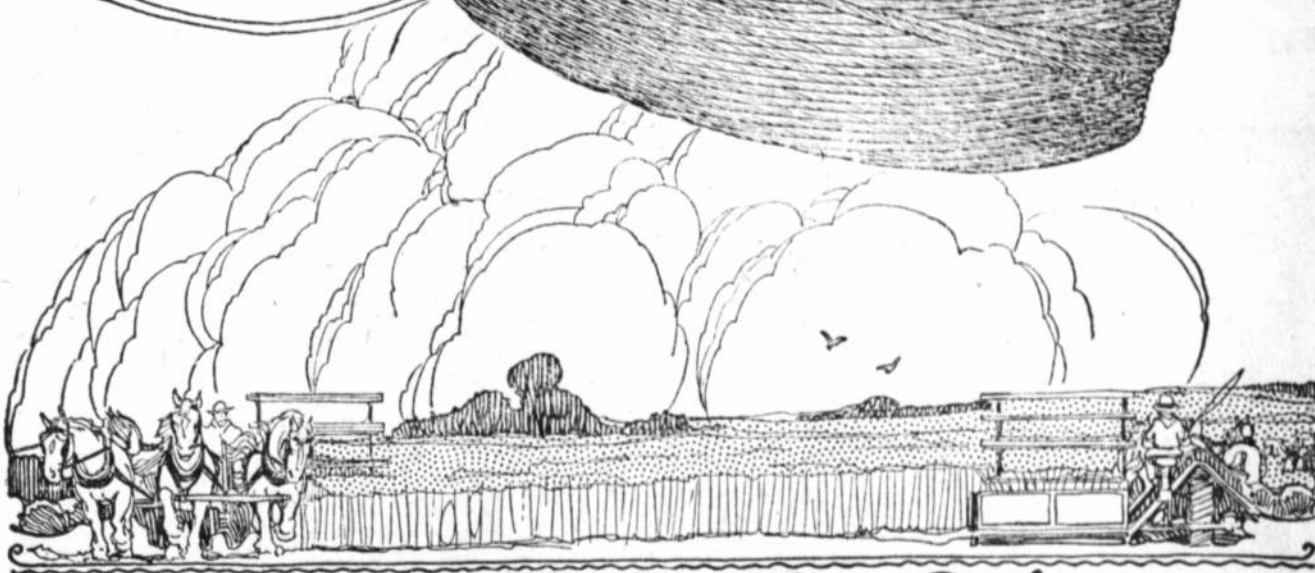
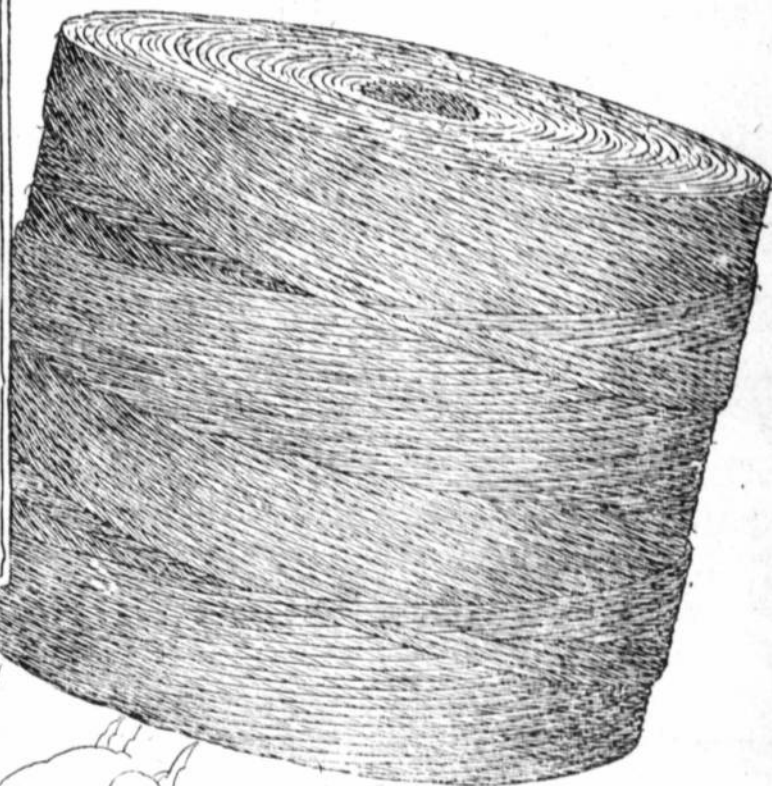
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port authorities were arbitrarily sorting  
out the cattle which they considered  
as fit for immediate killing, and order-  
ing that such be slaughtered at the port  
of landing. This interferes with the  
plans of importers, whose practice, until  
this rule went into force, was to ship  
all cattle as stores, which confers the  
privilege of consigning every individual  
beast to what happened to be the most  
profitable market at the time for that  
class of animal. Mr. Jennings thought  
that this unexpected regulation was in-  
stigated by the same interests in Great  
Britain which had fought the losing  
battle of the embargo. Remedy, he be-  
lieved, could best be obtained by  
Canadian protest, because this irritat-  
ing obstacle to trade was clearly con-  
trary to the spirit of the agreement  
reached by British and Canadian offi-  
cials last summer.

### An Oft Repeated Story

Mr. Jennings was favorably impres-  
sed with the quality of the better class  
cattle on our markets, but the large  
numbers of mediocre animals prompted  
him to say that we should do everything  
possible to promote the use of better  
sires in order to raise the general level  
of excellence. A limited number of the  
cattle he saw would be very acceptable  
on the British markets, but shippers  
would find shipping common cattle was  
a losing game, and at the present time  
we did not possess enough of the right  
kind to realize to the full the benefit  
conferred by access to British markets.

### Local Tastes

Some interesting remarks were made  
by this importer as to the organization  
of the trade in Britain. Only a com-  
paratively small number of farmers  
come to the ports of landing to purchase  
stores. For the most part they are  
purchased by cattle dealers in large lots.  
These are sorted and sent to inland  
markets. Large open markets such as  
we possess are unknown in Britain.  
The Winnipeg market, said Mr. Jen-  
nings, is as large as all the open markets  
from York to Aberdeen put together.  
Local demands vary considerably in  
these small parochial markets. Cattle  
dealers know these differences and sort

their importations so as to take advan-  
tage of them. For instance, there was a  
strip of country along the east coast of  
Yorkshire where feeders were partial  
to large rangy cattle which would be  
overweight for general distribution.  
In the northeast of England, small cat-  
tle were in favor. Other shippers have  
told us that Glasgow paid a premium  
on black cattle. Within a radius of  
six miles from Mr. Jennings' centre of  
distribution, in Bradford on one side  
and Leeds on the other, butchers de-  
manded entirely different carcasses.  
And these two cities are important con-  
suming areas. The practical application  
of this knowledge is that the demand  
for cattle is not so restricted as to  
type as we have been led to believe.  
With proper overseas connections, ex-  
porters can profitably dispose of widely  
differing classes of cattle, provided  
always that they have good breeding  
and are in proper condition. Mr. Jen-  
nings gave it as his opinion that the  
present system of charging for ocean  
transportation by space instead of by  
weight would lead to the practice of  
shipping only the larger types of cattle.  
If producers in Canada could effect an  
agreement with transportation com-  
panies to charge by weight instead of  
by volume, the outlet for Canadian  
cattle would be considerably enlarged.

### Advices Extension of Winter Feeding

Mr. Jennings was surprised at Can-  
ada's insistence on a store cattle trade  
when we were favored with every cir-  
cumstance for fattening cattle. While  
they were glad to get cattle at any  
stage of finish, he believed that ulti-  
mately we would find the shipment of  
fat cattle most profitable. As to the  
numbers that Britain could absorb, he  
stated that importations of Irish cattle  
last year were, roughly, about 1,000,000  
head. Fat cattle were imported from  
December to July. Irish stores moved  
in greatest numbers from October till  
the following June.

The enterprise shown in organizing  
the U.G.G. cattle pool attracted this  
importer as it has many others, and his  
Winnipeg visit was planned with the  
intention of making a connection which  
would be of mutual benefit.

## Winter Feeding Experiments at Edmonton

*Oat Silage in Favor in Northern Alberta—Feed Fall-  
Farrowed Pigs Profitably*

**P**ROF. Sackville and his associates  
of the Animal Husbandry Depart-  
ment of the University of Alberta  
have made public the records of  
the feeding experiments carried  
on at that institution during the past  
winter, from which the following con-  
clusions may be drawn:

Oat silage which has always been  
valued highly at the government  
stations in northern Alberta again  
comes out creditably in comparison  
with other kinds of silage. In a test  
made with twenty steers divided into  
two lots, one fed oat silage and the  
other fed sunflowers, with practically  
the same ration of hay and grain fed  
to both lots, oats turned out to be a  
more economical feed. Both lots lost  
money, but the one fed oat silage lost  
only 64¢ per head, whereas the sun-  
flower lot lost \$5.22 per head. It is  
stated in the summary of this experi-  
ment that both silages were valued the  
same—\$4.50 per ton. It does not state  
what the cost of production in each was,  
but it is reasonable to assume that it  
was in the neighborhood of the price  
quoted. Farmers who have not had the  
benefit of Prof. Sackville's personal  
explanation will probably feel that the  
green weight of sunflowers per acre is  
so much heavier than the green weight  
of the average oat crop, that some  
allowance must be made in the final  
analysis. In any case the farmer who  
has not the equipment for handling a  
sunflower crop, has the assurance that  
with a trench silo and a cutting box,  
he may have a palatable, succulent and  
economical winter ration.

In another comparison green oat hay  
at \$15 per ton proved to be more  
economical than prairie hay at \$17 per  
ton. The figures would of course look  
prohibitive to farmers who purpose  
buying feed for finishing steers, which  
goes to emphasize the practical feeder's

need for using roughage of his own  
growing.

### Determining Profitable Feeding Age

A third experiment compared the  
profit in feeding calves, yearlings and  
two-year-olds, in which case each class  
received the same kind, but different  
quantities of feed. The calves were  
debited at the end of the season with  
a loss of \$2.92 per head, the yearlings  
credited with a profit of \$6.43 per head,  
and the two-year-olds lost \$1.48 per  
head. In this experiment oats were  
charged at the rate of 52 cents per  
bushel, and barley 66 cents per bushel,  
like the other ingredients of the ration,  
the actual market price.

The above experiment lends support  
to a very rough rule which feeders  
sometimes use to the effect that about  
two cents spread is necessary between  
fall and spring prices in order to make  
a profit on feeding operations lasting  
120 to 150 days. The spreads on the  
calves and the two-year-olds in the  
above experiment were \$1.74 and \$1.91,  
respectively, and both lots there was a  
loss. On the two-year-olds there  
was a spread of \$2.62 and a consequent  
profit. The results quoted, showing a  
loss on practically all lots, do not look  
reassuring to the farmer who has been  
urged to do more winter feeding, but  
it should be stated that averaging two  
years' experiences the balance is on  
the right side.

### Lamb Feeding

In a lamb-fattening experiment light  
versus heavy grain feeding was com-  
pared. Four pens, each composed of  
17 lambs were fed as follows: Pen 1,  
full feed of alfalfa hay with one pound  
of grain per head per day; pen 2,  
full feed of alfalfa hay and grain;  
pen 3, full feed oat hay with one pound

Continued on Page 19



# The Dude Wrangler

By Caroline Lockhart  
(Continued from Last Week)

## Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

Because Helene Spenceley, a western girl, contemptuously derides his mode of living, Wallace Macpherson breaks with his entire circle of friends and gives up his life of luxurious ease to make good on a Wyoming dry farm. His homestead is in the middle of a large ranch owned by Canby, who employs every known means to make Wallie's life unendurable. Wallie has enough sand to prevail against Canby, but he makes a total failure of farming because of his own lack of experience. Wallie works as a ranch hand after poverty compels him to leave his homestead, and the gentlemanly greenhorn in time becomes a good horseman and a tough. Helene Spenceley, apparently indifferent to Wallie, lives in the neighborhood and is being courted by Canby. These two happen to be in town together on the occasion of one of Wallie's sprees, affording much satisfaction to Canby and chagrin to Wallie. Riding dejectedly home afterward, Wallie comes across Canby in serious difficulty and rescues him, but only after promise of a sum of money to cover damages willfully imposed by Canby in the homestead days. This money is used to found a pleasure resort on the old homestead, which further enrages Canby. Wallie's wealthy friends from the Florida hotel are the guests for the first season.

## CHAPTER XIX

### Wallie Qualifies as a First-Class Hero

**P**INKEY took a triangular piece of glass from between the logs in the bunk-house and regarded himself steadfastly in the bit of broken mirror.

He murmured finally:

"I ain't no prize baby, but if I jest had a classy set of teeth I wouldn't be bad lookin'."

He replaced the mirror in the crack and sauntered down to the cook-shack where he seated himself on the door-sill. The chef was singing as if he meant it: "Ah, I Have Sighed to Rest Me Deep in the Silent Grave."

Pinkey interrupted:

"How do you git to work to get teeth, Mr. Hicks, if they ain't no dentist handy?"

Like Mr. Stott, no question could be put to Mr. Hicks for which he could not find an answer. He now replied promptly:

"Well, there's two ways: you can send to Mungummary-Ward and have a crate sent out on approval, and keep tryin' till you find a set that fits, or you can take the cast off your gooms yourself, send it on and have 'em hammer you out some to order."

"Is that so? What kind of stuff do they use to make the cast of your gooms off?"

"Some uses putty, some uses clay, but I believe they generally recommend plaster of Paris. It's hard, and it's cheap, and it stays where it's put."

A thoughtful silence followed; then Pinkey got up and joined Wallie, who was sitting on the top pole of the corral, smoking, moodily.

The "dudes" were at target practice with 22's and six-shooters, having been persuaded finally not to use Mr. Canby's range as a background. They now all walked with a swagger and seldom went to their meals without their weapons.

Pinkey blurted out suddenly:

"I wisht I'd died when I was little!"

"What's the matter?"

"Oh, nothin'."

It was plain that he wished to be interrogated further, but Wallie, who was thinking of Helene Spenceley and her indifference to him, was in no mood to listen to other people's troubles.

After another period of reflection Pinkey asked abruptly:

"Do you believe in signs?"

To which Wallie replied absently:

"Can't say I do. Why?"

"If there's anything in signs I ought to be turrible jealous—the way my 'eyebrows grow together."

"Aren't you?" indifferently.

"Me—jealous? Nobody could make me jealous, especially a woman."

"You're lucky!" Wallie spoke with unnecessary emphasis. "It's an uncomfortable sensation."

Pinkey shifted uneasily and picked a bit of bark off the corral pole.

"Don't it look kinda funny that Miss Eyester would take any in'trist in Old Man Penrose? A girl like her wouldn't care about his money, would she?"

Wallie looked dour as he answered:

"You never can tell—maybe." He

had been asking himself the same question about Miss Spenceley, whom he had seen frequently of late with Canby.

"Guess I'll quirl me a brownie and git into the feathers," glumly. "I thought I'd go into town in the mornin', I want to do me some buyin'."

Wallie nodded, and Pinkey added as he unhooked his heels:

"You want to ride herd pretty clost on Aunt Lizzie. She's bound and determined to go outside the fence huntin' moss-agates. The cattle are liable to hook her. Canby throwed them long-horns in there on purpose."

"I'm sure of it," Wallie said, grimly.

It had hurt him that Helene Spenceley had not been over. Obviously he had taken too much for granted, for he had thought that when she saw he was in earnest once more and in a fair way to make a success of his second venture, things would be different between them. He had imagined she would express her approval in some way, but she seemed to take it all as a matter of course. She was the most difficult woman to impress that he ever had known, but, curiously, the less she was impressed the more eager he was to impress her. Yet her casualness only spurred him to further effort and strengthened his determination to make her realize that there was a great deal in him worth while and that some day he would stand for something in the community.

But somehow he did not seem to make much progress, and now he asked himself grumpily why in the dickens he couldn't have fallen in love with Mattie Gaskett, who followed him like his shadow and had her own income, with wonderful prospects.

In time, very likely, he would be a hermit, or a "sour-ball" like Canby; he would sit at dances looking like a bull-elk that's been whipped out of the herd, and the girls would giggle at him.

Wallie's mood was undoubtedly pessimistic, and, finally, he trudged up the path to bed, hoping he would awaken in a more cheerful humor—which he did—because he dreamed that with Helene Spenceley beside him he was burning up the road in a machine of a splendor "to put Canby's eye out."

The next morning Pinkey was gone when they gathered at the breakfast table. Miss Eyester looked downcast because he had failed to tell her of his intention, while Mrs. Stott declared that it was very inconsiderate for him to go without mentioning it, since he had promised to match embroidery cotton for her and she could not go on with her dresser-scarf until she had some apple-green to put the leaves in with.

The morning passed without incident, except that Mr. Budlong was astonished when Wallie told him that his new high-power rifle was scattering bullets among Mr. Canby's herd of cattle more than a mile distant and that it was great good fortune he had not killed any of them. Otherwise Wallie was engaged as usual in answering questions and lengthening and shortening stirrups for ladies, the length of whose legs seemed to change from day to day, making such alterations necessary.

Miss Gaskett "heeled" Wallie with flattering faithfulness and incidentally imparted the information that a friend from Zanesville, Ohio, Miss Mercy Lane, was to join their party in Prouty when the date was definitely set for their tour of the Yellowstone.

"She's a dear, sweet girl whom I knew at boarding-school, and," archly, "you must tell me that you will not fall in love with her."

Wallie, who now thought of even "dear, sweet girls" in terms of dollars and cents, felt that he could safely promise.

It was a relief when the triangle jangled for dinner, and Wallie looked forward to the ride afterward, although it had its attendant irritations—chief of which was the propensity of J. Harry Stott to gallop ahead and then gallop back to see if the party was coming: rare sport for Mr. Stott, but less so for the buckskin. As soon as

Continued on Page 16

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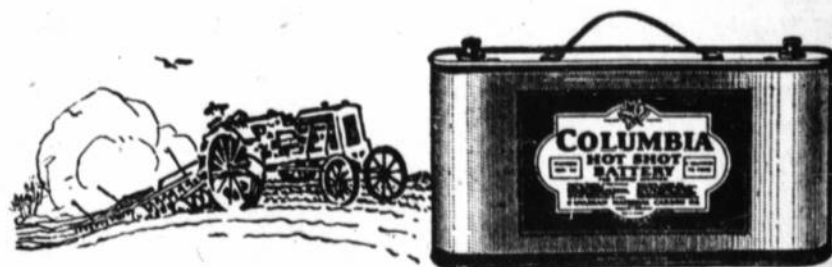
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## News from the Organizations

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### Saskatchewan

#### The Coming G.G. Rallies

"Why cannot the farmers in any community support their own co-operative chautauqua, or rally, and secure for their own benefit the social and educational value which such a gathering could easily be made to furnish?" This question is asked in a circular just issued from the Central office to locals with reference to the series of rallies arranged for the coming summer.

The association is going to experiment along this line by holding about 150 Grain Growers' rallies in selected constituencies throughout the province in June and July. The Central office will provide the speakers, while the locals are relied upon to furnish the musical part of the program.

Considerable expense will be involved in the organization of these gatherings. Nevertheless, it is expected that each one will pay its way. By means of a collection and the profits from a refreshment booth there should not be any difficulty in raising the sum of \$50 at each rally, and if this is done there will probably be no trouble as to finances. The speakers will all be busy farm men and women who can ill afford to be away from home, and the least that can be done is to reimburse them for any expense to which they may be put.

All the money collected should be sent to the Central office, where a separate account will be kept for each district. Accounts will then be paid from the Central office, and any surplus remaining to the credit of any particular district will be retained for the benefit of that district.

This is a big venture, and it is hoped that every municipality where a rally is held will feel that its honor is at stake, and will do everything possible to attain success.

#### Goodlands Local Active

T. G. Forbes, secretary of the Goodlands G.G.A., Marshall, has furnished the Central office with an excellent report of the activities of the local during the winter months.

Among the educational features was a paper on Banking, which was also read at two neighboring locals, and one on the separate school question, debates on the Hudson Bay Railway, and colonization, while the delegate to the annual convention reported also to two other locals, which, presumably, were not able to be represented at the convention. During the winter months a ten-cent tea is served at the close of the meetings, and on one occasion papers were given by the women members, while the bachelors served the tea. The result, Mr. Forbes says, was a surprise to both parties, and is to be repeated in the future. The local also has a travelling library and its own lantern. An annual banquet, at which T. H. McConica, M.P., was speaker, two whist drives and a concert completed the program.

#### Pahonan Ready for Eruption

Pahonan G.G.A. is one of the locals formed this year. The local has now a paid-up membership of 31, including three junior members.

In forwarding membership fees to the Central office, the secretary, A. J. McAdoo, says: "We have not been very active of late, but are not dead. You'll hear more from us later." Apparently that is the rumbling which precedes the volcanic eruption. We expect the lava to carry all before it as soon as seeding is over.

#### Drive at Rozilee

Rozilee G.G.A. is after new members. Not satisfied with the present membership, a drive has been instituted, to be conducted by two rival teams, each consisting of nine members with a captain at the head. The drive will be continued up to July 1, and the losing team

is to entertain the winners. A box of chocolates will be given to the lady who gets most new members, and another prize will go to the one, either lady or gentleman, who obtains most members, both new and old.

#### Grain Growers' Sunday

Grain Growers' Sunday has been fixed for this year to be held on Sunday, June 10. It is hoped that arrangements will be made by all locals of the S.G.G.A. throughout the province to have the day generally observed as in former years, as it is an excellent method of bringing the principles of the association before the people of the province. The Central office will be glad to co-operate by forwarding literature on the aims and ideals of the association to any minister who cares to make application for the same. Song books, containing a good selection of songs and hymns suitable for the occasion, can now be obtained from the Central office, at a reduced charge of 75 cents per dozen; single copies 10 cents each. The music can be found in most popular song and hymn books.

### Alberta

#### Hymn of Our Western M.P.'s

(Tune—"Shall We Gather at the River?" Chorus after verses 1, 3, 5 and 7).

Shall we gather at the river  
In the chilly atmosphere,  
Where the icy waters shiver  
Down the Falls of Chaudiere?

Chorus—  
Yes, we'll gather at the river,  
The beautiful, the beautiful river,  
Gather with the Solons at the river  
That flows past old By-town.

We are raising hogs and cattle,  
Golden grain and sheep galore;  
Yet it is a constant battle  
Keeping wolves from off the door.

Let us state in this connection—  
And 'tis said without offence—  
That the champions of protection  
Have grown rich at our expense.

In the Forum of the nation,  
Statesmanship will be expressed,  
By the solid delegation,  
From the wild and woolly West.

Where the statesmen of the nation  
Stood in eloquent debate,  
In the hall of legislation—  
There we'll hear ourselves orate.

At the ball of Baron Vimy—  
Now the envoy of our king—  
In our swallow-tails we'll shimmy,  
And the damsels gaily swing.

No more speeches to deliver,  
And our strenuous work is done;  
Then good-bye to the charming river,  
And good-bye to old By-town.  
February, 1922. —Don.

#### Meetings in Lacombe District

A series of meetings, arranged recently by A. C. Johnstone, president of the Lacombe Provincial Constituency Association, in the Lacombe district, heard addresses by C. H. Harris, of the Central executive.

The first meeting was at Lockhart, where, in spite of stormy weather, about 60 persons attended. Mr. Harris' forceful exposition of the work of the organization was followed by motion pictures, and a brief address by Mr. Johnstone on the urgent need for co-operation among farmers in the marketing of their farm products.

The same program was carried through at eight other locals, in addition to a meeting at Westling school, where a new local was organized. All the meetings were well attended, and

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"The Universal Wallboard"

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**PLAPAO CO., 982 Stuart Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.**

Return mail will bring Free Trial Plapao



at many points new members signed the roll at the conclusion of the addresses.

#### Commend Member's Stand

The following resolution was passed by the Millerfield local of the U.F.A.: "We, the Millerfield local in meeting assembled, this 28th day of April, do sincerely wish to convey our hearty approval of the stand taken by our representative for Bow River, E. J. Garland, during the debate on immigration estimates; and further go on record as verifying his utterances with regard to financial distress in the province of Alberta generally; and pledge our full support in his endeavor to put agriculture on a higher standard of living."

#### U.F.A. Notes

Westwood local have subscribed for Hansard and will keep the copies in library form for the use of members. The members orders for binder twine are being pooled, and a saving of fifty per cent. under local prices is made by the co-operative purchase of greases and oils.

At a meeting of the Westlock local held lately, A. R. Brown was presented with a gold watch by the members, in recognition of his services as secretary from the time of the local's organization until the present year.

A resolution passed by the Wintering Hills local recommends that the U.F.A. Central executive use its utmost effort to secure, in the near future, a conference of the various farm organizations of Ontario and the prairie provinces, said conference to be held in Winnipeg, for the purpose of discussing future grain marketing plans; also that an invitation be issued to Aaron Sapiro to address this conference on the subject of co-operative grain marketing. The resolution further asks for an expression of opinion from other locals on this matter.

#### New Locals

Westling local was organized recently in the Clive district, by A. C. Johnstone. Eighteen members signed the roll, and David Will and W. C. Boddy were elected officers.

A meeting of farmers in the Wilberforce schoolhouse, after hearing addresses by Newman Stearns, Innisfree, on co-operation, and Norman Tucker, Vermilion, on organization, decided to form a local of the U.F.A. Wilberforce was the name chosen for the new local. E. E. Cope was elected president, and E. P. Fulton secretary-treasurer.

#### Manitoba

##### Kelwood U.F.M. Local

The best spirit of the organized farmers was splendidly exemplified at a local meeting the other day—the spirit of absolute loyalty to the association, of determination locally and individually to support it and of practical purpose for making that support effective. The fact was stated that financial returns from locals were seriously in arrears. Earnest consideration was at once given to the problem. The members felt the challenge of the situation and their reasoning took this form. We are an integral part of this movement. Our honor is at stake. We cannot allow it to fall back. We have \$100 in the treasury. It is up to us to do something. The association has a right to expect our normal membership. We can do it. And so they voted to send at once the full amount of their normal membership to Central and charge themselves with collecting as they can their outstanding fees. So far as that local is concerned the association generally is not going to suffer. This is not the first time that Kelwood has done an outstanding stroke for the good of the movement. That kind of spirit is catching. Other locals in the neighborhood are already contemplating similar action. If 95 per cent. of our locals were minded that way the association would be five times the power it is and every member would be proud to belong. It is catching. We hope your local will get the fever.

##### Macdonald Inter-Local Debate

The final inter-local debate for Mac-

donald district has been postponed until after seeding. The district board feels pleased with the start made in debating this year, realizing that there are few educational activities that create public opinion like a real good debate.

Out of the 32 locals, 12 took part in the debates, namely, Elm Creek, Wingham, Barnsley, Albert, Pomeroy, Central, Glenboro, Cypress River, Roland, Carman, Tobacco Creek and Stockton.

The subjects debated were, first round: Grain Marketing; second round, Banking; third round, Abolition of the Senate; and for the final, Taxation. The final debate is between two teams that have each debated three times and have a lady on each team.

The debate will take place at Elm Creek, between Elm Creek and Albert locals; the debaters for Elm Creek being Mrs. L. Oddson and Major Berry; and those for Albert, Mrs. S. Loree and Mr. Clapp.

##### U.F.M. Windshield Badges

U.F.M. badges for the windshields of cars can be supplied from Central office at a cost of 20 cents each. The

badge is a very neat and attractive one being similar to the U.F.M. button in design, with green and gold coloring and is about two and a half inches across. The badge is very easy to adjust, full directions being given on back of transfer.

U.F.M. screw back buttons (price 25c.) and U.F.M. Brooches with safety-pin fastener (price 30c.) may also be procured from Central office.

Moore Park U.F.M. local at a recent meeting directed their secretary to write a special letter of commendation and support of the campaign endorsing the course taken by the Social Service Council and expressing the local's wish for a successful campaign.

##### Honey Production

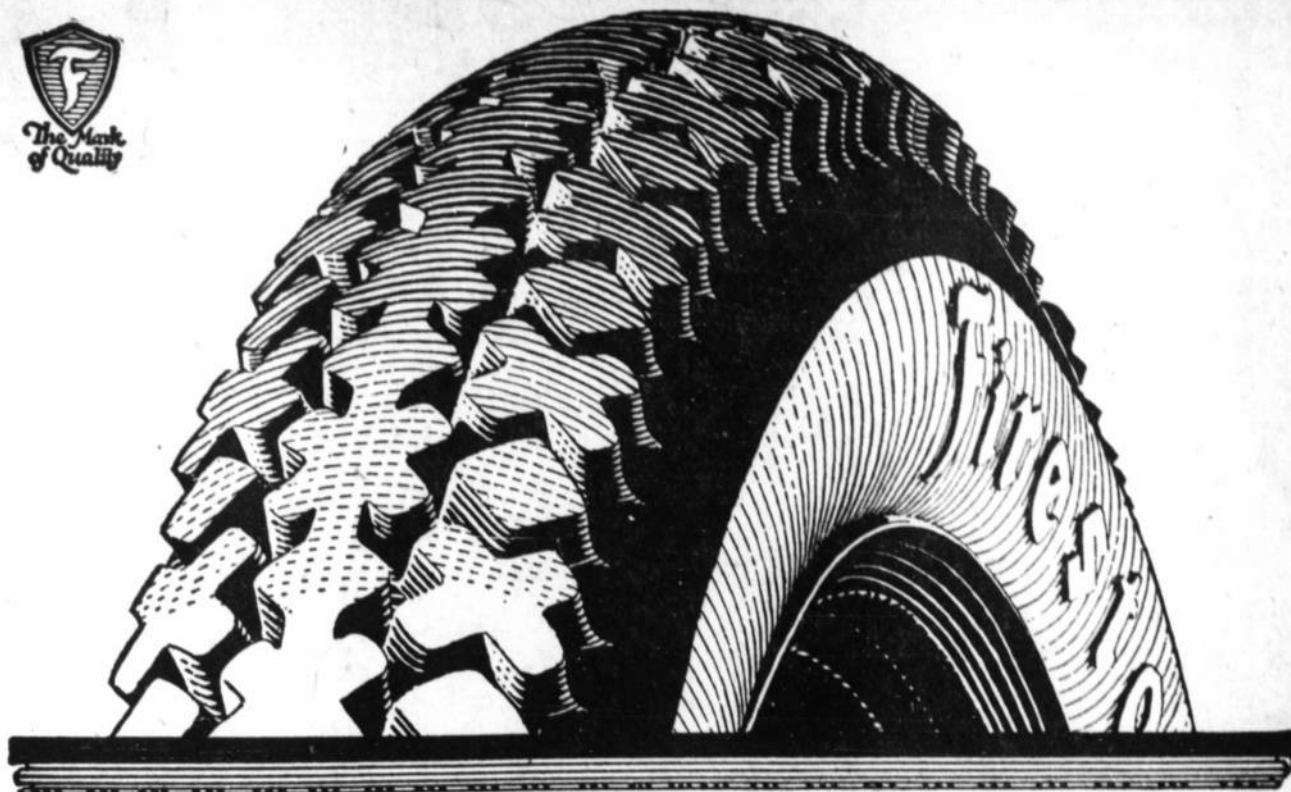
The honey production in the province of Manitoba was estimated at 2,000,000 pounds for the year 1922. There are no complete statistics for the province of Ontario, but experimental farm estimates show 3,000,000 pounds reported as the production of members of bee-keepers associations and it was estimated that an additional 3,000,000

pounds was produced by non-members, making a total of 6,000,000 pounds for Ontario. At the present rate of growth in Manitoba it is expected that the honey production of Manitoba will equal that of Ontario within the next few years.

This year the dates have been moved forward for the big provincial exhibition of Manitoba at Brandon, opening on Dominion Day and continuing for one week. July 2 to 7 are the dates.

Every day of the exhibition will be a feature day—July 2, Dominion Day; July 3, Children's Day; July 4, United States Day; July 5, Citizens' Day; July 6, Farmers' Day; and July 7, Auto Day.

The attractions, the prize list, the exhibits, and the attendance, will set a new record in the exhibition's history, and everything will be in readiness to start on the dot on opening day. It is planned to make this day—Canada's national holiday—the biggest day of all. This year the prize list includes added awards, particularly in the livestock class. All entries must be in the hands of the secretary, W. I. Sm le, by June 20, to classify for prize competition.



## What Is a Tire's Worst Enemy?

It isn't broken glass or stones on the road; it isn't rut-wear or the grinding slide of your tire over asphalt when you suddenly lock your brake.

All these things take wear out of tires, but it's chiefly the heating caused by friction—usually the result of under-inflation—that is your tire's worst enemy. It can deprive you of thousands of miles of service if your tires are not built right.

And there you have the reason for the extra mileage Firestone Cords deliver. Their construction puts a coating of new live rubber around each separate cord that keeps it from rubbing against the cords that lie next to it.

The carcass of a Firestone Cord stays cooler—that's why it lasts longer. There

is less friction to generate heat—and the body of the tire is stronger, more resilient, easier riding.

Canadian car owners are realizing that Firestone offers better value. Firestone Cords are selling in bigger quantities now than ever, because Firestone quality is at the highest peak in its history. More cars are coming from the manufacturer, Firestone-equipped.

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½ lb. tin



If you  
roll your  
own  
ask for  
**OGDEN'S**  
FINE CUT  
(from label)

## The Dude Wrangler

Continued from Page 13

that sterling young fellow had discovered that he could ride at a gallop without falling off he lost no opportunity to do so, and his horse was already showing the result of it.

Reasoning that every occupation has drawbacks of some kind, Wallie bore these small annoyances with patience, though there were times when he confessed that The Happy Family of The Colonial were not altogether so charming and amiable as he had thought.

He never would have suspected, for instance, that J. Harry Stott, who in his own environment was a person of some little consequence, in another could appear a complete and unmitigated ass. Or that Mrs. Budlong had such a wolfish appetite, or that ten cents looked larger to Mr. Appel than a dollar did to Pink, or that Old Penrose was vain as a peacock about his looks. Still, Wallie consoled himself, everyone had his idiosyncrasies, and if they had not had these they might have had worse ones.

To-day there was the usual commotion over getting off, and then when Wallie was ready to boost Aunt Lizzie on her horse she was nowhere to be found. She was not in her tent, nor had she fallen over the embankment, and the fact that she set great store by her afternoon rides deepened the mystery.

Old Mr Penrose, who had unslung his field-glasses, declared he saw something that might be the top of Aunt Lizzie's head moving above a small "draw" over on Canby's lease. Mr. Penrose, who had sought ranch life chiefly because he said he was sick of cities and mobs of people, when not riding now

spent most of his time with his high-power glasses watching the road in the hope of seeing someone passing and he had come to be as excited when he saw a load of hay as if he had discovered a planet.

He passed the glasses to Wallie, who adjusted them and immediately nodded: "That's somebody in the draw; it must be Aunt Lizzie."

There was no doubt about it when she came out and started walking slowly along the top, searching, as she went, for moss-agates. Wallie gave a sharp exclamation, for, in the moment that they watched her, a small herd of the Texas cattle came around a hill and also saw her. They stopped short and looked at the strange figure. Then, like a band of curious antelope, they edged a little closer. It might be that they would not attack her, but, if they did, it was certain they would gore her to death unless someone was there to prevent it.

Leading his own horse and dragging Aunt Lizzie's stubborn white pony behind him, Wallie threw down the wire gate opening into the Canby lease and sprang into the saddle.

He kept his eyes fixed on the cattle as he rode toward Aunt Lizzie, making the best time he could, with her cayuse pulling back obstinately on the bridle, but, in any case, he could not have seen Helene Spenceley and Canby riding from the opposite direction, for they were still on the other side of a small ridge which hid them.

Helene had stopped at the Canby ranch for luncheon on her way to pay her long-deferred visit to her whilom acquaintances of The Colonial, and though Canby had not relished the thought that she was going there, he had asked to accompany her across the leases. Pleased that she had stopped without an invitation, he was more likeable than ever she had seen him, and he made no pretense of concealing the fact that she could be mistress of the most pretentious house in the country if she chose to.

Helene could not well have been otherwise than impressed by its magnificence. She was aware that with Canby's money and her personal popularity she could make an enviable position for herself very easily, and she was nothing if not ambitious. The traits in Canby which so frequently antagonized her, his arrogance, his selfish egotism and disregard of others' rights and feelings, today were not in evidence. He was spontaneous, genial, boyish almost, and she never had felt so kindly disposed toward him nor so tolerant of his failings.

She looked at him speculatively now as he rode beside her and wondered if association would beget an affection that would do as well as love if supplemented by the many things he had to offer?

Her friendlier mood was not lost on Canby who was quick to take advantage of it. He leaned over and laid his hand on hers as it rested on the saddle horn.

"Your thoughts of me are kinder than usual, aren't they, Helene? You are less critical?" He spoke almost humbly.

She smiled at him as she admitted: "Perhaps so."

"I wish you could think so of me always, because I should be very happy if—you—" His narrow, selfish face had a softness she never had seen in it as he paused while he groped for the exact words he wished in which to express himself.

There was no need for him to finish, for his meaning was unmistakable, and the color rose in Helene's cheeks as she averted her eyes from his steady gaze and looked on past him.

Their horses had been climbing slowly and had now reached the top of the ridge which gave an uninterrupted view across the flat stretch which lay between them and the ranch that was such an eyesore to Canby.

As she took in the sweep of country her gaze concentrated upon the moving objects she saw in it. Puzzled at first, her look of perplexity was succeeded by one of consternation, then horror. With swift comprehension she grasped fully the meaning of a scene that was being enacted before her.

Her expression attracted Canby's

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Farmers, themselves, are the best judges of the value of an article for the farm. During 1922 farmers bought more than double the number of Burlington U-Bar Posts than in the year preceeding. Sales for this year are already mounting.

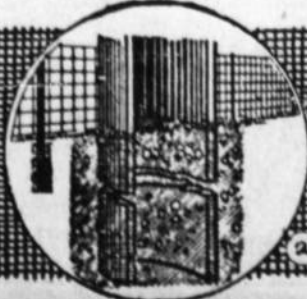
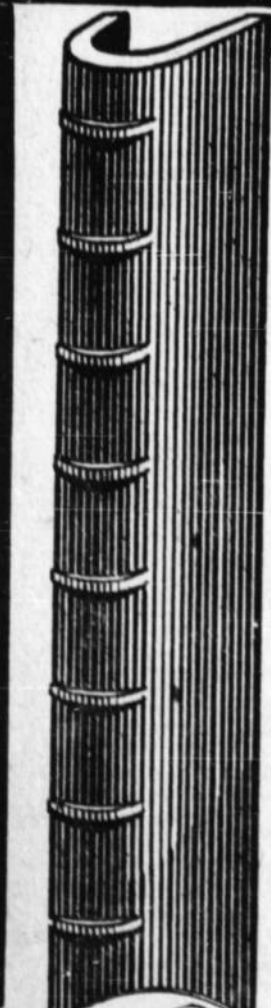
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attention even before she pointed and cried sharply:

"Look!"

Aunt Lizzie was still busy with her pebbles, a tiny, tragic figure she looked, in view of what was happening, as she walked along in leisurely fashion, stopping every step or two to pick up and examine a stone that attracted her attention.

The herd of long-horns had come closer, but one had drawn out from the others and was shaking its head as it trotted down upon her.

Wallie had long since abandoned the pony he was leading, and with all the speed his own was capable of, was doing his best to intercept the animal before it reached her. But he was still a long way off and even as Helene cried out the steer broke into a gallop.

Canby, too, instantly grasped the situation.

"If I only had a rifle!"

"Perhaps we can turn it! We'll have to make an awful run for it but we can try!"

They had already gathered the reins and were spurring their horses down the declivity.

Canby's thoroughbred leaped into the air as the steel pricked it and Helene was soon left behind. She saw that she could figure only as a spectator, so she slowed down and watched what followed in fascinated horror.

Canby was considerably farther off than Wallie, in the beginning, but the racing blood in the former's horse's veins responded gallantly to the urge of its rider. It stretched out and laid down to its work like a hare with the hounds behind it, quickly equalizing the distance.

Aunt Lizzie was poking at a rock with her toe when she looked up suddenly and saw her danger. The steer with a spread of horns like antlers and tapering to needle points was rushing down upon her, infuriated.

For a moment she stood, weak with terror, unable to move, until her will asserted itself and then, shrieking, she ran as fast as her stiff old legs could carry her.

Wallie and Canby reached the steer almost together. A goodly distance still intervened between it and Aunt Lizzie, but the gap was shortening with sickening rapidity and Helene grew cold as she saw that, try as they might, they could not head it.

The animal seemed to be conscious only of its fleeing victim. When she ran, her flight appeared to excite and enrage it further, for it bawled with anger. The fluttering petticoats were a challenge, and the steer was bent on reaching and destroying the strange object with the weapons nature had given it. It was accustomed to horse-men and had no fear of them, but it saw a menace in the little old woman screaming just ahead, so it ignored Canby and Wallie, and they could not swerve it.

Helene wrung her hands in a frenzy as she watched their futile efforts. Wallie always carried a rope on his saddle, why didn't he use it? Was he afraid? Couldn't he? She felt a swift return of her old contempt for him. Was he only a "yellow-back" cow-puncher after all, underneath his Western regalia? Momentarily she despised him. Notwithstanding his brave appearance he was as useless in a crisis like this as Canby. Pinkey was more of a man than either of them. He would stop that steer somehow if he had only his pocketknife to do it. Her lip curled disdainfully for she had an innate contempt of impotency and failure.

She cried out sharply as Aunt Lizzie stumbled and pitched headlong. Between exhaustion and terror that paralyzed her she was unable to get up, though she tried. The steer, flaming-eyed, was now less than fifty yards from her.

Helene felt herself grow nauseated. She meant to close her eyes when it happened. She had seen a horse gored to death by a bull and it was a sight she did not wish to see repeated.

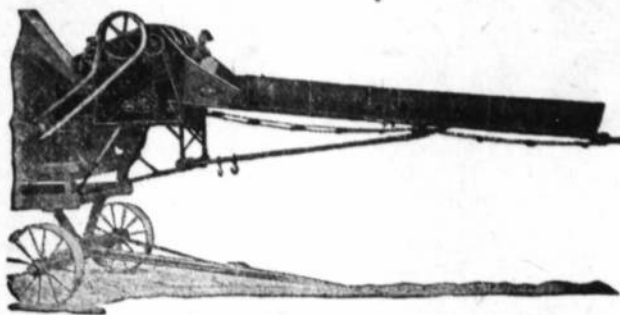
Canby in advance of Wallie was a little ahead of the steer, slapping at it with his bridle-reins, Wallie behind had been crowding its shoulder. But nothing could divert it from its purpose.

Helene was about to turn her head away when she saw Wallie lay the

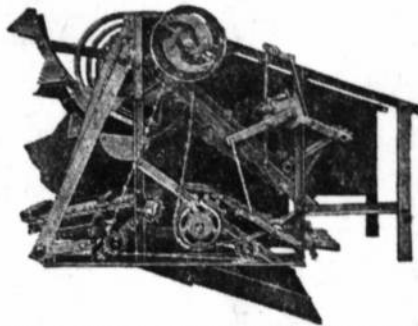
# HART NEW MODEL

## THE NEW FEEDER

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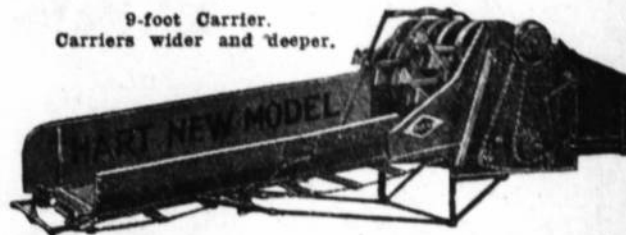
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## McQUAY-NORRIS

### PISTON RINGS

### PISTONS

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FOR AUTOMOBILES, MOTOR TRUCKS, TRACTORS, STATIONARY GAS, OIL AND STEAM ENGINES, MOTOR BOATS, MOTOR CYCLES, AIRPLANES, COMPRESSORS, PUMPS, LOCOMOTIVES, STEAMSHIPS, REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

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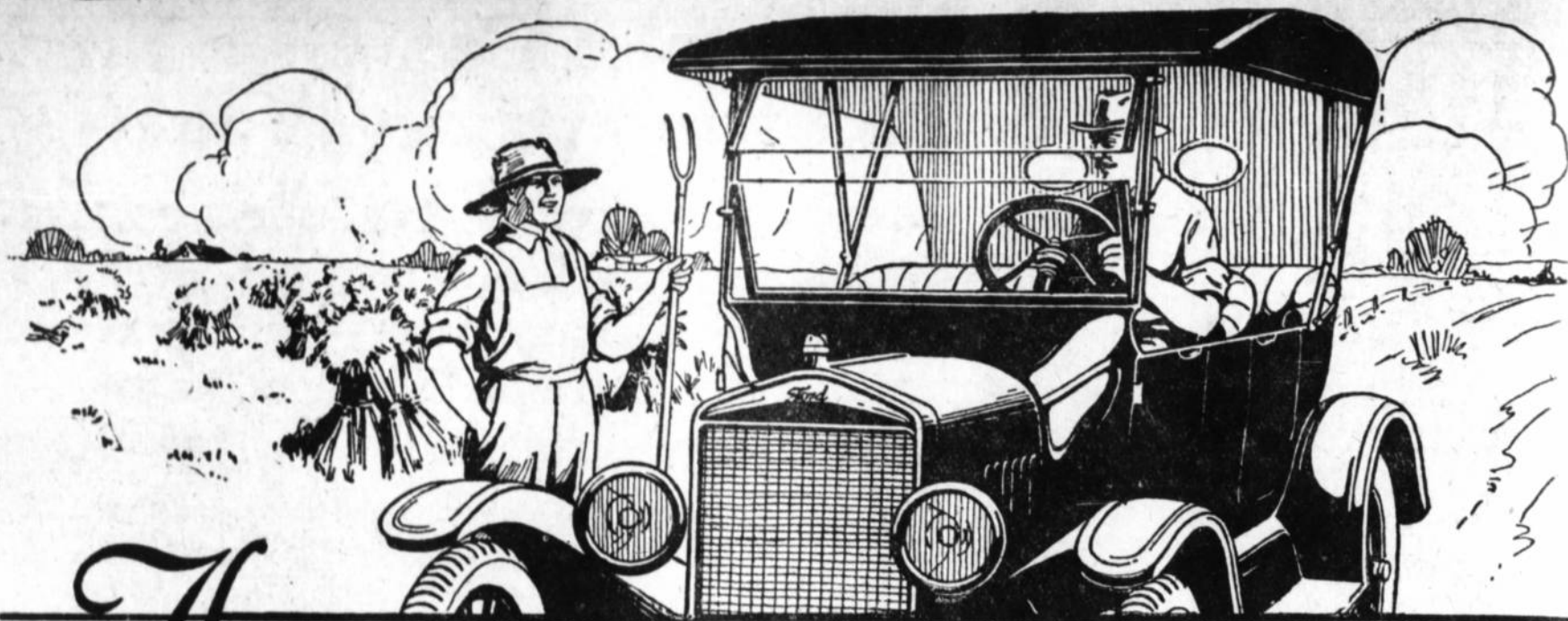
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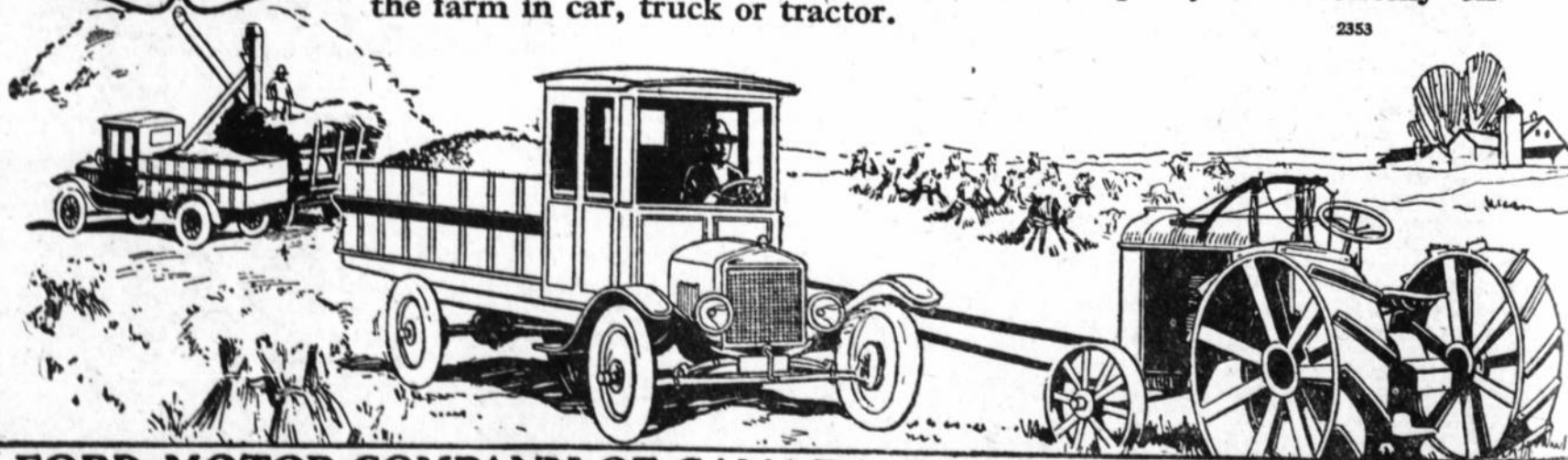
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reins on his horse's neck and lean from the saddle.

His purpose flashed through Helene's mind instantly. Then she cried aloud—*incredulously*:

"He going to try that!" And added in a frightened whisper: "He can't do it! He can never do it!"

Wallie's horse, which had been running at the steer's shoulder, missed his hand on the reins and lagged a little, so that the distance between them was such as to make what he meant to attempt seemingly impossible. For a second he rode with his arm outstretched as if gauging the distance, then Helene grew rigid as she saw him leave the saddle.

He made it—barely. The gap was so big that it seemed as if it were not humanly possible more than to touch the short mane on the animal's neck

with his finger-tips. But he clung somehow, his feet and body dragging, while the steer's speed increased rather than slackened. First with one hand and then the other he worked his way to a grip on the horns, which was what he wanted.

The steer stopped to fight him. Its feet plowed up the dirt as it braced them to resist him. Then they struggled. The steer was a big one, raw-boned, leggy, a typical old-time long-horn of the Texas ranges, and now in fear and rage it put forth all the strength of which it was capable.

With his teeth grinding, Wallie fought it in desperation, trying to give the twist that drops the animal. Its breath in his face, the froth from its mouth blinded him, but still he clung while it threw him this and that way. He himself never knew where his

strength came from. Suddenly the steer fell heavily and the two lay panting together.

Helene drew the back of her hand across her eyes and brushed away the tears that blurred her vision, while a lump rose in her throat too big to swallow. "Gentle Annie" of The Colonial veranda, erstwhile authority on Battenburg and sweaters, had accomplished the most reckless of the dare-devil feats of the cow-country—he had "bull-dogged" a steer from horseback!

(To be continued next week)

## Salvaging the Smoke Growers

Continued from Page 7

it to him and said, 'We wired you and you sent us this wire, which cost you about \$1.61, but before we finish today that wire is going to cost you a little

more than \$300,000.' And it did, because he bought that tobacco and we got the money."

The scale of prices prevailing before and after the formation of the tobacco pool tells the story of what it has meant to the Burley district. It has absolutely put a new foundation under the rural life of Kentucky. The first pool payments marked a quickening in every activity in the state. Farmers were able again to buy shoes and stocking for their wives and children. They began paying old debts and the non-farming people who lent their aid have been amply repaid for their efforts. One banker estimates that the first year's pool operations meant 15 million dollars more to Kentucky alone. It has meant more than that. It has enabled them to build up a contented citizenship on an enduring economic basis.



## Winter Feeding Experiments at Edmonton

Continued from Page 12

grain per head per day; pen 4, full feed oat hay and grain. The relative profits per lamb were as follows in the same order of pens: 58 cents, 77 cents, \$1.51, \$1.39. The results show that grain is not required to the same extent when lambs are receiving such nutritious roughage as alfalfa, but on the ration in which the roughage was oat hay, heavier grain feeding was most profitable.

The pig-feeding experiments demonstrated again that fall-farrowed pigs may be fed over winter with a reasonable expectation of profit. Prof. Sackville points out that the severity of the winter is a big factor in pig feeding that cannot be regulated by the feeder. Two lots of pigs fed and managed in the same way in two successive winters may return a profit in one year and a loss in another due to this cause. Another important feature is to have pigs farrowed early. All the pigs in these experiments are farrowed before the first of September. The summary of the pig experiments follow:

1. Cooked feed gave rise to wet, damp quarters, even with a generous provision of litter, resulting in less attractive looking pigs as compared with those on self-feeder.

2. Early fall pigs will show a profit over feed costs even with grains at a comparatively high valuation.

3. There was but little difference between inside and outside feeding.

4. It did not pay to cook the ordinary grains. Labor considered, they were more profitably fed in the self-feeder.

5. Potatoes proved a satisfactory feed for fall pigs, 411 pounds of potatoes replacing 100 pounds of grain.

6. The grain requirement for fall pigs compared very favorably with that of spring pigs self-fed without pasture and even with that of spring pigs self-fed on pasture.

### Hog Raising for 1923

So far, only a very small proportion of the hogs marketed in the West have been graded as "select bacon." The chief reason probably is that many of these hogs are of lard hog breeding, but another reason undoubtedly is that western hogs are grown and fattened almost entirely on grains, and often with very little exercise. In the East a far larger percentage of hogs have graded select, larger quantities of dairy by-products are available, also the hogs are given much more pasture, thus reducing the cost of production. This also supplies both the exercise and the nutrients necessary for the development of long, lean hogs, which may later be finished as select bacon.

At the Dominion Experiment Station, Lacombe, a number of grains, grasses and clovers have been tried for several years to determine their suitability as hog pastures. A mixture of oats and rye, rape, alfalfa, sweet clover, oats, barley, wheat, and peas sown alone have been tried, and their suitability appears to be in the order in which they have been named. Hog pasture should be palatable and should produce a rapid early growth, which will keep green and last through the summer. Peas are palatable but are quickly eaten off, and there is no after-growth. The seed is expensive in the West and also scarce. Wheat will provide more pasture than peas, but it grows slowly and is quite unpalatable to hogs. Barley gives a faster growth than wheat but is too tender to stand heavy pasturing, and, like wheat, is not relished. Oats produce a rapid-growing, early pasture, well liked by the hogs, but about one month of heavy pasturing will finish it.

Sweet clover will produce a large amount of fodder, but is apparently unpalatable, and, unless starved to eat it, hogs will trample down far more than they eat. Alfalfa is the most palatable of all. It does not give much pasture the year it is seeded, but in the dry, hot summer of 1922 a half acre of second-year alfalfa, which had been sown in rows in 1921 and the weeds kept down by thorough cultivation, pastured 20 hogs, averaging 125 pounds, for three months, and was still a good stand.

Rape gives the largest amount of pasture, and if not allowed to get more

than ten inches high, it is quite palatable. Like alfalfa, it should be seeded in drills and cultivated. The hogs run between the drills and do not tramp down the rows, and they escape getting wet, with its consequent scalding and cracking of the skin. One acre of rape pasture seeded late in June carried 22 mature sows from the end of August to the freeze-up in November.

Rye is well adapted for pasture in dry seasons. It is drought-resistant, starts early and keeps green until late in the fall. It is palatable, and the seed cheap. Fall rye seeded in the spring gives good pasture, early enough for average farm conditions, and, unlike spring rye, it does not head out. The advantage of a mixture of oats and rye is that the oats make a rapid growth, which may be pastured off before the rye is ready. The rye, coming on later, will carry the hogs during the rest of the season.—E. H. Reed.

### Feeds for Young Pigs

Five experiments were carried out at the Lacombe, Alta., Dominion Experimental Station in the summer of 1921, for the purpose of comparing the value of shorts, oats and barley, supplemented by milk by-products, tankage and water for young pigs at weaning time. Seventy-five pigs, six to eight weeks old, were divided into 15 lots and each lot was given an eighth of an acre of oat or barley pasture. The experiments were carried on for eight weeks. With each of the meals was fed skim-milk, butter-milk, whey, tankage or water. Each lot

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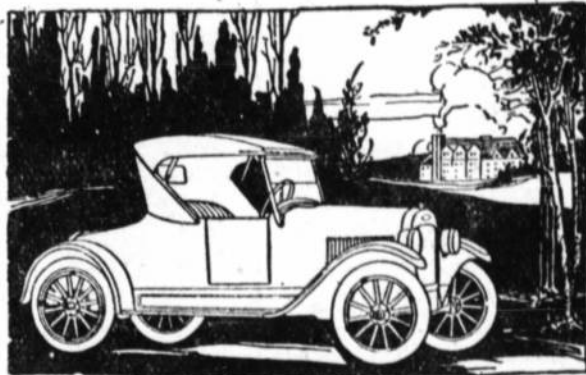
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### Poultry Culling in Saskatchewan

Through the Agricultural Extension Department of the Saskatchewan University assistance was given again during the fall and winter in the culling and mating of flocks of pure-bred poultry. This service, which has now been given free for the last four years, has proven to be very popular, it being one of the most effective means of getting definite results in flock improvement. This service is offered only through recognized agricultural associations, such as agricultural societies, Grain Growers' associations, etc., and those organizations requesting same are required to provide a list of the breeders of pure-bred poultry who desire their flocks culled, together with the breed of poultry kept and the size of each flock.

During the winter of 1921-22 the inspectors culled 217 flocks. A total of 13,377 birds were handled and of this number 3,571 were weeded out as unprofitable, the breeders being advised to market these. The corresponding figures for the season just closed are, 340 flocks inspected, 23,975 birds handled, of which 7,247 were culled. From the large increase in these figures can be judged the enthusiasm with which this service is being sought by poultry breeders of the province.

The birds handled were divided into three classes: those suitable for breeding purposes, those profitable as layers, and culled. The breeders were advised to dispose of the latter class. An analysis of the figures shows that 28.5 per cent. were classed as breeders, 40.6 per cent. as layers, and 30.2 per cent. as culled.

had a cabin for shelter and to sleep in at nights and a constant supply of fresh water. Different breeds of pigs were used, each lot being equally divided between Yorkshires, Berkshires and Duroc-Jerseys.

When shorts, oat-chop and barley were fed with whey, the results indicated that shorts gave greater gains than oats or barley and was therefore a better single feed for growing young hogs on pasture. When fed with skim-milk it was found that the greatest gains were made by the barley-fed hogs, with very little difference between the lots fed shorts and oat-chop. When fed with butter-milk barley again gave slightly greater gains, but, according to current prices, at more cost than either shorts or oat-chop. The hogs fed tankage and water did not gain nearly as rapidly as those fed whey, skim-milk, or butter-milk, but the shorts-fed hogs did considerably better than the barley-fed hogs, with the oat-fed hogs ranging in between. When fed the meal ration with water only in addition, the hogs consumed more meal and made even smaller gains than when fed tankage in the ration.

In summarizing the five experiments, the superintendent of the farm, from whose report these facts are taken, says the results indicate that, from the standpoint of gains, shorts is the more efficient feed for growing young pigs, followed by oat-chop, and then barley. From the standpoint of cost, oat-chop at \$1.12 per cwt. is more economical than shorts at \$1.30 per cwt. or barley at \$1.66 per cwt.



# The Countrywoman



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## Aunts Defeat the "Surplus" Idea

ONE of the topics discussed frequently, especially since the close of the war is the outnumbering of women to men in many countries. The name given to the topic is usually "surplus" women. Our dictionary gives a rather hard meaning to that word—"that which remains over and above what is required." The assumption made by people who fall into an easy and careless habit of thinking that the woman who is not working in her own home for her husband and family is not a necessary or "required" part of this world's work. They never stop to think what we would do for nurses, teachers, helpers in the home for the delicate and busy homemaking women, if it were not for these very women who are free to do this necessary work.

One of the cruellest lessons that anyone can learn, is that he or she is not needed, that the work they can do is of no value to others. People who are needed greatly are very, very apt to live up to those needs. That is part of the reason why a married man with a family will stay with a job and make good. That is the reason why a man or woman often fails quickly after the work which has been theirs for years is suddenly taken away from them.

But even all the talking of the "surplus" hasn't discouraged women. The fact of the matter is women know that the world needs their work more today than ever before. After all human society is just the family on a large scale and there is a great need today of "mothering." There is advice which must be given, there is some housecleaning to do and, yes, a little scolding to be done.

That some women may be numbered in the ranks of the unemployed is due to the fact that too many of their number have chosen wrong avenues of employment. Women do not take seriously the inference that they are not needed. Instead of that they display remarkable initiative in finding out things they can do. In that I think they are just a wee bit more fortunate than men, because possibilities for their work spreads over both the home and industry. When men cannot find an industry that needs them they are out of luck.

All this was brought to mind by little clippings from newspapers which told of women's organizations in England doing some new work. No, it should not be called new work, for it is work women have always done, but it is a new field of work for organized women. A society formed at Manchester calls itself Useful Women, and the other in the city of London has chosen the title The Universal Aunts. The latter name perhaps best explains their work, they do all of the things a thoughtful, active aunt might do for a family. Among those the London aunts did were: Met travellers at the stations and looked after them, furnished chaperones for young couples, conducted special shopping parties, found and rented houses, gave bridge lessons, attended to gardens on estates, told fairy stories to children, sold home products, arranged a wedding and hired servants. The Manchester Useful Women have in their list almost all these useful things and, in addition, guide batchelors requiring wives, mend batchelor's clothes and darn their socks, assist elderly gentlemen looking for someone with whom to discuss politics, search for missing relatives, teach languages, arrange tours and even do packing.

That rather looks as if women have an idea that this world needs some of the work they are able to do, does it not? We do hope that dreadful word "surplus" will be forgotten.

## Are Pacifiers Harmful?

A prominent position on the counter of the average drug store is usually given to a large card of soothers or pacifiers. This card is seldom full because of the persistent demand for the iniquitous things. Parents find a paci-

fier a handy thing to put into the baby's mouth when he cries, without realizing what harm they are doing. It is certainly a relief to have something that will silence his cries, but is it worth it? Physicians and nurses have loudly denounced pacifiers in magazines, books and bulletins, and still the druggist finds that it pays to stock them.

The reason for this is that people have not yet learned how much harm can be done by pacifiers. In the first place they are seldom clean things. In the store they sit in the dusty air until purchased and are wrapped up by hands that take in our filthy paper money. All this is a serious risk for the baby. When he drops it on the floor it is often returned to his mouth without washing—we have witnessed this atrocity ourselves. Flies are no respecter of persons so they crawl over the pacifier when it happens to be out of the baby's mouth and in doing so leave behind them a trail of deadly germs which may mean a serious illness or even death of the child. It is far better to let him "raise the roof" with howling than to expose him to such unnecessary danger.

Even though the baby escapes these disasters, he runs the risk of developing mis-shapen gums by continually sucking the pacifier. Out of these gums grow teeth which protrude in an ugly way and spoil the shape of the mouth. In order to have these straightened when the child is older, he suffers considerable discomfort and his parents have to pay a dentist for correcting the disfigurement. By all means let the baby

## The Tree

I think that I shall never see  
A poem lovely as a tree.

A tree whose hungry mouth is  
pressed  
Against the earth's sweet flowing  
breast.

A tree that looks at God all day,  
And lifts her leafy arms to pray.

A tree that may in summer wear  
A nest of robins in her hair.

Upon whose bosom snow has lain;  
Who intimately lives with rain.

Poems are made by fools like me;  
But only God can make a tree.  
—By Joyce Kilmer.

cry rather than lay up a store of discomfort for the future.

The pacifier habit is also a bad one because it does not teach the child self-control. It is easier to thrust a pacifier into a wide-open mouth of a crying infant than to teach him that he must not make himself a nuisance to the family when there is nothing wrong. The results of following the line of the least resistance are not as harmless as they seem, for each time a mother "gives in" to a child, it makes discipline more difficult in the future. Women's clubs can do much by organizing a "Banish the Pacifier" movement.

## Play in Middle Age

Have you forgotten how to play? Of course, you can play cards! I expect you are good at most indoor games. When there is a party, probably, they put you with the elder people and expect you to play sitting-down games? Well, if they will do so, they cannot prevent you from doing what you like in your own homes!

Here I advise you to be a regular "Play" Mother. You will gain immeasurably if you are one. For one thing, your girls will not have so many secrets from you. This is more important than you may think. Looking on you as their oldest and best "chum," your daughters will confide in you as if you were one of them, instead of being a superior being.

There is nothing small in playing with our children. The greatest men and women have often done so. Roosevelt was a splendid example. I

think parents who play with their children are generally to be found amongst the best men and women. We can get the child's point of view and it is such a rest from the turmoil and strife of life.

Often my little girl will say: "Let's play together, mother, then you will forget your worries." She is quite right, too. Worries have a way of slipping from us as we play. Even headaches have to depart before a good game of ball.

On rainy days, a great many women nearly ruin their eyes pouring over novels. It would be better for them to go from game to game. Even the so-called parlor games need not tire our eyes because we can go from one to the other. Children like change; they do not want to stay at the same games all the time. Still, the games which will do us the most good as we approach middle age are outdoor games. If you want to keep your muscles from getting stiff, then play, and if you cannot play, dance. Children love dancing and they will enjoy it more if mother dances too. They do not really like to see us "out of everything." I know that when I am invited out I prefer the company of children to that of most grown-ups! Where there are children there is no scandal. If you have got out of the way of playing with your children, I advise you to get back to it as quickly as you can. It is a sure cure for the "blues," the nearest recipe we can get to perpetual youth and the most infallible way of gaining and keeping the love and confidence of our own children.—Mrs. Nestor Noel.

## "Importance of Being Important"

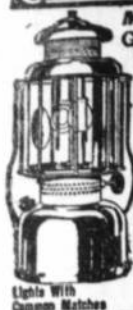
Time and Tide, which is an English women's magazine giving quite an amount of space to public questions and to work of women's organizations, recently carried an editorial article with the above title. The article tells of two tendencies amongst women's organizations today which militate against getting those measures passed that they have at heart.

The first tendency is given as "the habit of supposing that a measure will get passed because the government of the day says it believes it to be right, whereas we have pointed out it is not the measures which governments think to be right that get passed but those that they believe to be important—a very different matter."

The second tendency, one that Canadian women's organizations might take to heart, "is that of supposing that a thing which they want cannot be really important. They seem to lack self-respect. For 'a poor thing but mine own' they would read 'a poor thing because mine own.' It is a fatal habit of mind and those who adopt it deserve to make no headway. Unfortunately, it is not on themselves alone that the consequences recoil; they are fighting for others besides themselves and their lack of self-respect recoils not so much on themselves as those whose standard they aspire to uphold. The women's organizations advocate reforms which would, so they believe, save the lives and safeguard the well-being of many thousands of children annually; which would give justice where no justice exists; which would give freedom of opportunity to many thousands who now must live and die without it; which would be steps towards an infinitely finer, cleaner, fairer and wholesomer state of society. Every reform they press for is, so they believe, a step towards that ultimate goal and, as such, of grave importance to the ideal they stand for. Yet they say—they dare to say—'these things do not really matter, for they are only what we want,' and they continue to murmur, modestly, 'of course what we want doesn't really matter.' Until the door-mat attitude is cured we cannot hope for much advance."

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**The Farm Bureau and its Work**

Continued from Page 3

and statistical research to collect and arrange such information. Each month the department publishes in the Weekly News Letter of the federation, statistics covering production and trade, foreign trade, money and credit, prices, including figures to show the relative purchasing power of farm products, that is, the quantity of various commodities which a given amount of each farm product will purchase today as compared with a previous date, which in their computation is 1913. One of the most important of the studies undertaken by this department was that of the effect of the protective tariff on agriculture, the summarized results of which were published in The Guide two weeks ago. The department is also organizing special local investigations with the aid of a professor of economics of Wisconsin University, and is also conducting special enquiries into the question of taxation.

**Publicity**

The department of information and publicity issues the Weekly News Letter of the federation containing news of the activities of the federation, and other matters of interest to the farmers. It also arranges for special Farm Bureau issues of local weekly papers, the whole issue being prepared by the federation. The department also issues material for the ordinary press and out of its publicity work secures a revenue of approximately \$45,000. The department last year had an expenditure of \$65,000.

The legal department includes the counsel for the federation and looks after contracts, investigates co-operative laws and generally protects the federation in legal matters. The department of finance handles the financial records and prepares financial statements for the information of the membership and the public.

**Democratically Built**

It will be thus seen that the Farm Bureau Federation is a most ambitious and well organized institution, resting squarely upon a democratic foundation. First there is the local, the locals are built into the state federation and the state organizations are federated in a national organization. The majority of farmers organizations in the past started wrongly; they were built by a few men who retained control after the membership had been secured. The process was from the top down; the American Farm Bureau Federation is from the bottom up.

There have been attacks upon the organization and one of the results of criticism has been the severance of the county agent from the bureaus. In 1921, the county agents were made members of the extension service of the agricultural colleges and under the administrative direction of the extension director, and their work is now for all farmers and not merely for members of the bureaus. The agents are in fact government officials and their duties are performed in the light of that connection. The publication of the investigation into the effect of the tariff on agriculture provoked bitter criticism from Republican partisans who were not impressed with the reply that it was a purely scientific undertaking. The Democrats accepted the reply probably because it suited them excellently well. The legislative activities of the federation and its association with the Farm Bloc in Congress have also been the subject of unfavorable comment which raises the question whether it is possible for such an organization to keep out of politics altogether. Certainly the federation has accomplished a lot in the field of legislation without associating itself with any political party, and if it can keep the Farm Bloc intact it may even do better than any farmers' organization has been able to do in the past.

Cows that are in good condition when they freshen, are the best fitted to do their year's work in milk production. They start with a greater milk flow and milk longer than those starting their lactation period in poor condition.

## Spring is the time to lighten the diet

Every mother knows that children need a lighter diet in the Spring than during colder weather. But all light foods do not provide needed nourishment.

Careful mothers serve Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice at this season. Each delicious morsel has all the nourishing elements of the whole grain—thoroughly cooked.

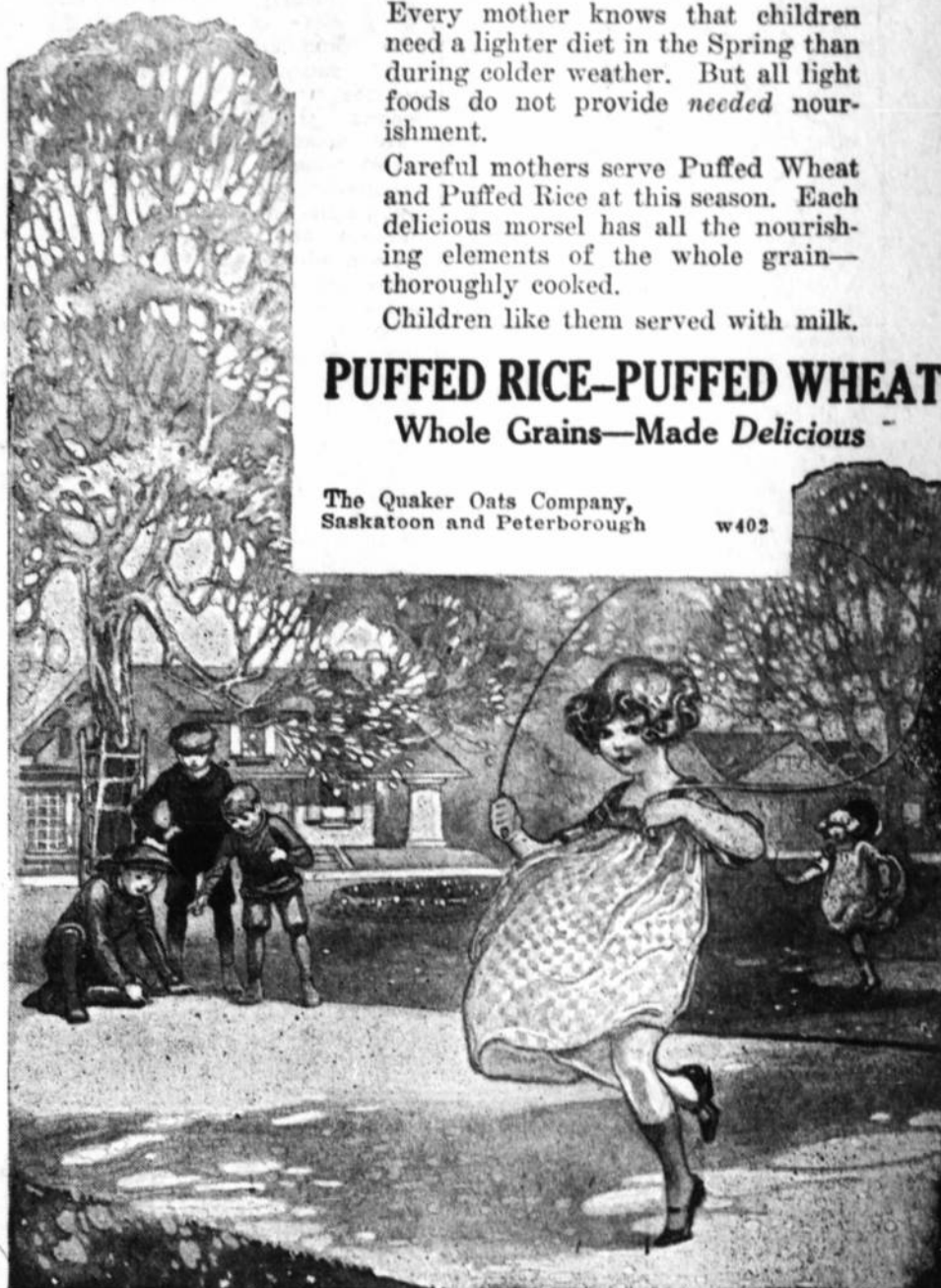
Children like them served with milk.

## PUFFED RICE—PUFFED WHEAT

### Whole Grains—Made Delicious

The Quaker Oats Company,  
 Saskatoon and Peterborough

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What do the  
 Probate Records  
 Reveal?

CHILDREN INHERIT  
 FATHER'S ESTATE

\$1,015.47 Divided among  
 Wife and Four  
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Do you ever stop to  
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**Is the Purest and Most Cleanly Prepared Tea  
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## The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton.

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

## Wheat Marketing

The Editor.—One hears so many arguments now-a-days as to which would be the better remedy to rectify present-day conditions. In the first place, anything almost is better than what we have, but what we need, and what it will eventually come to, will be that we will have to pave the way for our own betterment, as in the past experience of our organization any effort or gain derived came by our own efforts. To find a profitable market for our farm product is of course a very important factor. And this can and will be done, and in a few years from now we will look back and wonder why we did not think of this before. Co-operation, pooling and farmers' marketing is thick in the air everywhere and it's up to us to hop into it and see if we make a worse mess of marketing than present-day conditions. Take the world over, labor are getting their better wage by their strong organizations and in a way they seem linked up with one another, a thing which the farmers of all the world will need to come to. The products grown all over the universe, such as grains, are in time consumed before the next harvest comes around, then instead of wheat ranging in prices in the fall from 95 cents to say \$1.25 in the June month it would moderate at a reasonable selling price all the year around. And, on the other hand, if the farmers of the grain-producing nations are in touch with one another through their executives they can agree on a moderate profitable selling price and sell at that price because it has to be consumed in the end.

Aaron Sapiro, a lawyer of half a million clients, mostly U.S. farmers, has expounded and organized wonderful pooling movements which have made farmers more prosperous than ever before, and he has done it on business principles, copied from such companies as the Steel Corporation. Mr. Sapiro studied their method and as he saw that when they wished to dispose of any commodity they hunted up the buyer and sold it for a business figure. He holds the same is true with our products, that instead of dumping them all on the market at once we should have a farmers' marketing agency on business principles.

Mr. Sapiro, last year, organized a big group of cotton growers, and this past season the same growers have been getting from \$30 to \$40 a bale more than the unorganized producers in the same section of the country.

In 1921 the Burley-tobacco raisers of the south were getting from eight to 11 cents a pound for their crops. Then Sapiro organized them. In 1922 they received an average of 23 cents a pound, which means that an added profit of some \$15,000,000 was distributed among the 68,000 members of the association. Various other associations and organizations throughout Canada and U.S.

have been highly successful, such as the fruit growers of the west coast and the potato growers of the northern states.

I hope farmers will study up on this matter and try to find some solution whereby we can formulate some solid plan to work out at our next winter's convention and come prepared to discuss marketing our own products through our own agency at a possible living price. And, in the meantime, let's hope that our government will at least give us temporarily good marketing or a wheat board so that we do not need to go through another autumn such as the one we recently experienced.—A. O. Qually, Dacotah, Man.

### Protection vs. Free Trade

The Editor.—The editorial under the heading "Two Points of View is timely. The subject of Protection versus Free Trade requires to be better understood by the members of the farmers' movement throughout Canada. The protective tariffs we so far have had have failed to protect, and the free trade policies so far advocated have failed to secure sufficient trade, because as economic policies they both deal with effects only, leaving the economic causes from which they spring unremedied, which is clearly evident by the industrial conditions now existing in all nations, whether high protectionists or free traders.

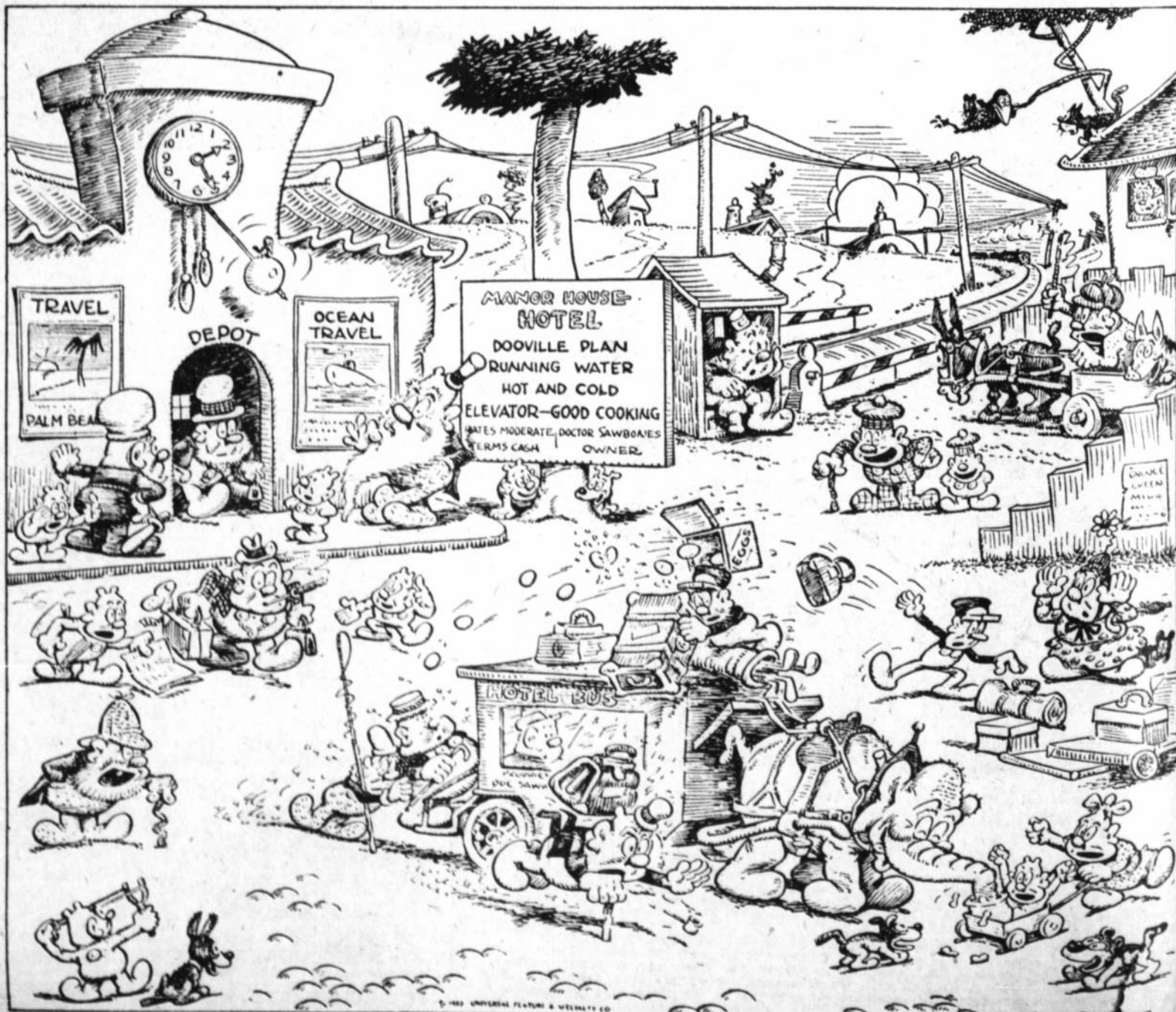
As economic policies they are both guilty of the same error, i.e., looking for markets in outside nations, and in doing so have overlooked to promote and develop the home market to the highest point of efficiency. It is estimated that Canada's producing capacity annually amounts to seven billion dollars, while our consuming or purchasing power only amounts to three billion dollars. It is this widespread difference between production and consumption that upsets trade, causes hard times, unemployment and low prices for agricultural products. It has long been a well recognized fact in trade and commerce that goods must be paid with goods or the equivalent thereof in money. That principle must also be applied to our industrial activities before we can ever hope to solve the economic problems now confronting us. The present economic method of production for profit has now outlived its usefulness, because through machine production we have developed such efficiency that we can in less than full time supply all active demands for goods. Markets can not be secured in which to dispose of the surplus, i.e., the difference of values between the goods produced and the nation's purchasing power, simply because every nation in the world is now in the selling business.

Consequently, as producers we must henceforth centre our efforts on an endeavor to secure for ourselves a greater return for the service we

## MEETING THE DOO-VILLE EXPRESS

The arrival of the 2.15 express is an event in Deo-ville. Choo-chooing, with bell ringing and whistle blowing, it pulls into the station.

The Manor House is the only hotel in Dooville and Doc Sawbones owns it. Every day he meets the 2.15; stands outside and counts the travellers as they emerge from the station and smiles pleasantly as he figures up the amounts they will pay for their room and board. Flannelfeet, the cop, looking very sour and dignified, keeps a close watch to make sure that no sharpers get by. Each day, Nicholas Nutt hitches Tiny to the hotel bus and meets the 2.15. Many are the shiny coppers he collects for carrying the passengers to the Manor House. Today he is having a dreadful time, for one of the travellers is so round and fat that he can hardly squeeze him through the door of his bus. Roly and Poly are looking after the baggage. They are careless little rascals. The little mother Doc Dad had come to the city to visit her son-in-law and brought with her a crate full of new-laid eggs. Poly tossed the crate; it landed on Roly's head — over went Roly, down went the baggage on top of Old Man Grouch, and the eggs were scattered in every direction. The poor little Mother Doc Dad is dismayed, for she will have no fine fresh eggs for her son-in-law, but old Tiny continues to steal the little Baby Doc Dad's peanuts as though nothing unusual were happening. Old Sleepy Sam is the "Depot Flagman." The train is almost out of sight, but old Sleepy was taking a nap, and the old farmer Doc Dad, with the pig in his wagon, is shouting himself hoarse, trying to get Sleepy to raise the gates so that he can cross the tracks. After a while Sam will wake up and Nicholas will deliver the passengers at the Manor House.





render through co-operative producing and marketing organizations and thereby eliminate all useless middlemen and by establishing the freest possible trade relations with the various industries both in and outside the nation. We must also adopt some protective policies through systematic knowledge of the actual requirements of commodities, else we are apt to overproduce in some lines and thereby suffer the same as we now are doing.—Carl H. Axelson, Bingville, Alta.

### A Big Job

The Editor.—Agriculture is Canada's basic industry and occupies the first place in her economic structure. Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States are great manufacturing countries and live largely by their factories, but Canada is too young to depend upon manufactured goods as a staple export. Our small population and broad fertile acres render Canada peculiarly fitted to be the granary for the larger and more mercantile nations.

Bread is the cheapest food produced. Bread is the poor man's friend and white bread the rich man's delight. Bread is relished and easily assimilated by the weakest as well as by the strongest. Bread is a perfect food and the world's necessity. Wheat and flour are easily transportable and as an all-round commodity there is no food more desirable. Yet today wheat is being produced the world over at a loss. This condition must be changed or wheat production will greatly diminish to the disadvantage of all and greater suffering to the poor.

It is not necessary to raise the price of flour. The object should be to put flour and by-products on the market at the lowest minimum. But it is absolutely essential to place wheat production on a profitable basis. The question is, How can this be done? Many things are being advocated, such as intensive farming, cheaper commodities, lower rates of interest and lower freight rates. Such reductions would help, but do they touch the source of the trouble? Having obtained these reductions, to what extent would it benefit the producer of wheat so long as he remains at the mercy of a comparative handful of buyers who juggle with the grades and prices for their own convenience?

There is a remedy for the present economic ills and the remedy will be applied when the farmer sells his own produce. Let the farmer transact his own business. He has trusted others until concerns have become established which work against his interests.

In spite of all odds, if the farmer would save his own business he must take it in hand from the time he sows the seed until his grain is finally disposed of at the mills, or, if necessary, sold to the retailer in the form of flour. This is a big job, but the farmer has ability to carry it through.—F. A. Turner, Altamont, Man.

### More Plain Words

The Editor.—I was very much pleased to read in The Guide of March 21 a letter by Peppermint. But why did he choose such a mild name, there are lots of things hotter than peppermint. When I wrote my letter to The Guide I knew the cap would fit some one. I was waiting to see who would be the first one to write and tell us so. I am sorry for Peppermint because he seems to be one of those unfortunate people who judge others by their own narrow selfish viewpoint. Peppermint will get along fine when the government undertakes to tuck us all in bed every night and give us a kiss. It will be too bad if when the giant awakes he has forgotten where he left his clothes. No, Peppermint, or whatever your name is; I am not being fooled by any gladhand stuff; I am well acquainted with that. Nor am I slumbering. I am just as wide awake to our needs as you are. Also I am awake to my own shortcomings, which does not seem to be the case with you. Your statements, calling business men burglars and that a 200-dollar machine could be put up for 25 dollars are ridiculous and untrue and are really not worth taking any notice of. But, as there will no doubt be others read this letter, I want to ask: Who is doing most towards lowering the price of farm

machinery—the man who takes good care and gets 15 years' or more use out of his machinery, or the shiftless calamity howler who is having to run around seeking credit to replace his machinery every three or four years? Which one is playing into the hands of machine companies and money-lenders? Go ahead, legislate all you like (I admit we need improvement in that direction), try out all the fancy short cuts to wealth that you can think of, and when you have had your fill of them you will find the grindstone a mighty good thing to have on the farm or any place else where a man expects to make his living honestly. We can grind intelligently, but it will always entail considerable hard work as well. Economical production is just as important as good markets, so don't let us neglect small details in farm management to the extent that when we have got the selling end right we find that cost of production has offset all the gain.

Now I am not ashamed of my own name, nor are my affairs in such shape that I am afraid to say just what I think over my own name, and that's not bad for a farmer who is supposed to be slumbering.—Arthur Green, Millicent, Alta.

### The Wheat Board

The Editor.—In the article of The Guide of April 4, giving the canvass of Daily Grain Trade News about the various opinions in Saskatchewan and Manitoba relative to a wheat board, giving this result, that 30 per cent. of Manitoba, 40 per cent. Saskatchewan farmers were in favor of a wheat board. I wish to say that there has been no canvass in this part of the world by the Daily Grain Trade News or anyone else. I am going among the farmers continuously in my work as organizer for S.G.G.A. and my candid opinion is that 97 per cent. favor a wheat board. I have the first farmer (not representative business men) to meet yet since New Year who is opposed to a board or some plan of marketing.—O. E. Madsson, Golden Prairie, Sask.

### Monopoly and Credit

The Editor.—Re Mr. Kennedy's article of spread in wheat prices, also subsequent articles, it is quite evident to note the sincerity of his argument as an out and out free trader. But he seems entirely out of touch with the fundamental complexity of modern industry. "Monopoly!" I don't know, and suppose very few except on the inside do know, the exact number of our owners or masters who by their interlocking directorates own and control practically all industry both here and in the U.S., but it is only a handful of men, and by withholding credit from one industry or another can encourage or curtail the amount of production in that industry, and I think it is quite evident to any thinking man that outside of agriculture practically everything is organized on a monopolistic basis. Thus we see the Canadian and U.S. Bankers' Association banquet a short time ago, and the Cuban sugar combine. Free trade is all right, but the American consumer, I mention organized labor, doesn't care what the farmer gets for his produce; he has to have wages to cover the increase. Thus we see labor offering farmers of Kansas financial assistance in holding their wheat in 1920, so it would be foolishness to woo American labor and cut the throat of ourselves and farmers across the line and especially in times as they now exist. I think the only solution of our problems is the taking out of monopolistic control and the hands of our handful of interlocking directorates the money or credit power, and then have either the nationalization of industry or organization of farmers along their own lines, and together with our American and Australian farmers get and hold a monopoly on our products on a cost plus basis. But you can't do that by trying to sneak in the back door. I think the time is ripe for a wheat pool, affiliated with the American and Australian farmer producers, to handle our own products on a monopolistic basis and as other commodities go up and down our prices would have to correspond. Our only obstacle is credit, but that can be overcome by an out and out national banking system.—V. Jay, Woodrow, Sask.



From the days of Noah down to the Moderation League the grape has been highly esteemed among civilized people. For entirely different reasons many housewives, skillful in the cult of sealers and straining cloths, have a lot to say in favor of this valuable fruit. Likewise the editor, who ate some of these off the vines. Manitoba people are beginning to see the possibilities in a plant-breeding way of the wild riverbank grape (Vitis Vulpina) which is found along the Red River and the Assiniboine River far to the west, and in the Riding Mountains. The native grape, for dessert purposes, is very much a common-place wild fruit, its chief merit being its excellent hardiness. In recent times the cross-bred grapes, Beta, Alpha, Sueller, etc., have been planted in generous numbers. The clusters are made up of grapes of small size and the quality is not high. However, the vines are hardy when covered with a foot of soil during winter.

A newcomer, the Hungarian grape, from Minnesota, is highly thought of at Morden. The vine comes into heavy bearing at an early age and appears to be in the same rank of hardiness as Beta. The grapes are dark blue, considerably larger than Beta, and of better quality. The quality is fair. Home-grown grapes of the Hungarian variety are more desirable than many grapes from Niagara Peninsula which are cut somewhat on the unripe side for purposes of long shipping.

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for men and women -

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The new Hosiery Supreme!

The first complete, all-embracing, single line of first quality hosiery designed and made solely for Canadians.

No matter what style or fabric your taste or needs call for, you will be able to secure it in HOSECRAFT—SILK, in all the varying grades of texture and fineness, LISLE, CASHMERE, pure WOOL, long staple COTTON, in light and heavy weights, all sizes, styles, colors and fashionable mixtures.

For years ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO. LTD. have distributed fine hosiery to the merchants of Western Canada. In our experience we have been large producers and have imported from the best makers that which we could not heretofore secure in Canada; but in introducing this full, complete line, we feel that we have excelled all previous efforts.

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We make and sell Sarnia Woven Wire Fencing, for Farm, Orchard, Garden, Lawn and the Poultry Yard; also Gates, Parts and Supplies. If interested in Woven Fencing, write for prices.

Reference: Bank of Montreal

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 502 Keewayden Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

### Irrigation and Livestock

The impetus which the extension of irrigation gives to the livestock industry is well illustrated by the livestock carrying capacity of some of our irrigated farms. At the Western Union Livestock Convention, President G. H. Hutton stated that a one-section farm operated by the Canada Land and Irrigation Co., at Vauxhall, Alta., supported the following number of animals during the past year:

1. 41 head of pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle.
2. 56 head of pure-bred Berkshire brood sows.
3. 25 head of pure-bred Suffolk sheep.
4. Dairy herd of 23 cows.
5. Winter feeding 176 head grade yearling steers.
6. Fattening and finishing 4,750 wether lambs.
7. Fattening and finishing one car load grade hogs.
8. Fattening and finishing 250 head old ewes.

All of this livestock was wintered and finished on feeds produced on the one section of land. In addition to this approximately 100 tons of alfalfa hay were sold.

### Russia Exports Grain to Germany

Russia has sold 150,000 tons of grain to Germany, according to a radiogram just received by the United States Department of Agriculture from its representative, E. C. Squire, who is making an agricultural survey of Northern Europe for the American government.

The 1922 grain crop in Russia is estimated at 43,000,000 tons by the Russian Statistical Bureau. Of this quantity the bureau estimated that 10,000,000 tons are available for export. The League of Nations report on economic conditions

in Russia indicates that these estimates are too high, and that the total grain supplies in Russia are barely sufficient to feed the Russian people. According to a report of the Russian Economic Association the 1922 grain crop was 33,000,000 tons and "there was practically no surplus available for export."

The grain involved in the deal with Germany may be a part of the "Single Food Tax" levied on the peasants, according to L. G. Michael, foreign agricultural economist for the United States Department of Agriculture. This tax for the year 1922-23 was fixed at 219,000,000 bushels of rye, but other agricultural products could be substituted for rye according to a fixed schedule. "The Soviet Government," said Mr. Michael, "must depend largely upon grain exports to build up her purchasing power abroad for agricultural implements and other goods, and it is only logical to expect that every effort will be made to increase the quantity of export grain to the maximum. However, the figures available do not tend to indicate that there is any special pressure of accumulated surplus of grain forcing exports from Russia at this time."

### Salt Solution Will Remove Ergot

Removal of ergot from seed wheat by floating out with a salt solution is recommended by authorities at the North Dakota Agricultural College. Dr. Weniger, plant pathologist of the experiment station, explains the action of the ergot and the method of treating, as follows:

"Ergotized grains in seed wheat serve to over-winter the ergot-producing fungus which exists in them. These ergotized grains are large, distorted, rough, black bodies, which were formed in the heads of grain last year and were harvested and threshed with the crop. They are able to germinate in spring, producing instead of a wheat plant, many small mushroom-like bodies in which millions of ergot spores are formed. Such spores are able to infect wheat, rye and many grasses when these are in bloom and the result is more ergotized heads of grain. It is, therefore, advisable to remove the ergots from seed wheat or rye.

"The ergot bodies can be removed by treating the seed with a 20 per cent. salt solution, made by dissolving about 40 pounds of salt in 25 gallons of water. The grain to be treated is poured into the solution and stirred. The ergots, being lighter than healthy grains, float to the top, where they can be skimmed off. The salt is then drained from the clean wheat and clean water used to wash the salt from the grain. Unless this salt is removed from the seed wheat, serious injury to the grain will result. One washing in clean water, followed by the application of the regular formaldehyde treatment, and the grain planted while still damp, results in a good stand of clean seed."

Fruit trees, fruit bushes and strawberry plants all do best when planted as soon as the soil is dry enough to work in the spring. This means early spring before growth has begun. The later the planting is left the less the chances of success. Too much cannot be said about the importance of preventing the drying out of roots before planting. Sometimes plants arrive with the roots rather dry, and if there is delay in planting they may be very dry, if not actually dead, before the tree or plant is set out. In the case of the trees and bushes, they may leaf out after planting, but, the roots being dead, the leaves soon wither and the plant dies.

## The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., May 11, 1923

**WHEAT**—Market has been rather dull throughout whole of the past week, our market having lost ground to the extent of over two cents for both May and July contracts. Navigation opened May 5 and much grain has already moved out of the terminal elevators, but most of this had been sold previously for shipment at opening. Very light offering of cash wheat and not very much demand for it. Fair demand reported for wheat for shipment about midsummer. The trade generally seems to have adopted a waiting attitude and much depends on conditions in the winter wheat belt during May.

**OATS and BARLEY**—Dull and featureless during the week with very little demand for either cash or futures. Undertone is firm but until better cash demand develops prices are not liable to show much improvement.

**FLAX**—Market has shown an easier tendency during the week with a fair amount of trade. Supplies are very limited and big premiums being paid for the cash article.

**RYE**—Very dull with prices declining in sympathy with wheat. No new business reported.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
	May 7 to 12 inclusive	7	8	9	10	11	12	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—									
May 117	117	118	117	116	116	118	142		
July 118	119	120	119	118	118	120	138		
Oats—									
May 50	51	51	50	50	50	53	55		
July 50	50	51	50	50	50	51	53		
Barley—									
May 56	56	57	56	56	56	57	69		
July 58	58	58	58	58	58	59	69		
Flax—									
May 242	249	257	261	256	253	244	248		
July 238	243	247	250	246	242	237	249		
Wye—									
May 78	74	79	79	77	77	80	108		
July 80	81	81	81	79	79	82			

### MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.22½ to \$1.30½; No. 2 northern, \$1.20½ to \$1.25½; No. 3 northern, \$1.15½ to \$1.21½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.25½ to \$1.31½; No. 1 hard, \$1.24½ to \$1.26½. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.20½ to \$1.22½; No. 1 hard, \$1.18½ to \$1.20½; No. 1 amber durum, \$1.12½ to \$1.15½; No. 1 durum, \$1.07½ to \$1.10½; No. 2 amber durum, \$1.10½ to \$1.14½; No. 2 durum, \$1.06½ to \$1.09½; No. 3 amber durum, \$1.07½ to \$1.12½; No. 3 durum, \$1.04½ to \$1.07½. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 78½c to 79c; No. 3 yellow, 77½c to 78c; No. 4 yellow, 76½c to 77c; No. 2 mixed, 76c to 77c; No. 3 mixed, 75c to 76½c; No. 4 mixed, 74c to 75½c; other grades, 70c to 73c. Oats—No. 2 white, 42½c to 43½c; No. 3 white, 41½c to 42½c; No. 4 white, 40½c to 41½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 60c to 62c; medium to good, 57c to 59c; lower grades, 53c to 56c. Rye—No. 2, 72½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$3.07½.

### WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the U.G.G. Ltd. report as follows for the week ending May 11, 1923: Receipts this week: Cattle, 3,006; hogs, 2,779; sheep, 18. Last week: Cattle, 3,856; hogs, 3,603; sheep, 98.

The past week brought unusually heavy receipts for this time of year, but due to keen local demand coupled with the filling of export orders the market held steady to strong. The greatest improvement in price was noted in the female classes and on choice baby beef steers and heifers. Prime butcher and export steers are bringing from 6½c to 7c, with a few odd heads as high as 7½c. Medium to good quality steers from 5c to 6½c; common from 4½c to 5c. Prime butcher cows are selling from 4½c to 5c, and common cows from 3½c to 4c. Prime butcher heifers are bringing from 5½c to 5½c, with a few odd ones at 6c, and choice baby beef heifers up to 6½c. Veal calves are selling strong with tops from 10c to 11c; common calves from 5c to 6c.

The hog market is showing considerable strength under light receipts and thick-smooths are selling today at 9½c, and select hams at 9½c.

The sheep and lamb market is holding steady, choice lambs bringing from 11½c to 12c, and sheep from 6c to 8c.

Shippers from Alberta and Saskatchewan should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:  
 Prime butcher steers ..... \$6.50 to \$7.00  
 Good to choice steers ..... 5.50 to 6.00  
 Medium to good steers ..... 5.00 to 5.50  
 Common steers ..... 4.00 to 4.50  
 Choice feeder steers ..... 4.50 to 5.50  
 Common feeder steers ..... 4.00 to 4.50  
 Choice stocker steers ..... 4.00 to 5.00  
 Common stocker steers ..... 3.25 to 3.75  
 Choice butcher heifers ..... 5.50 to 6.00  
 Fair to good heifers ..... 4.50 to 5.50  
 Medium heifers ..... 3.50 to 4.00  
 Choice stock heifers ..... 3.00 to 4.00  
 Choice butcher cows ..... 4.25 to 4.75  
 Fair to good cows ..... 3.50 to 4.00  
 Breedy stock cows ..... 2.50 to 3.00  
 Canner cows ..... 1.75 to 2.25  
 Choice veal calves ..... 10.00 to 11.00  
 Common calves ..... 6.00 to 8.00  
 Heavy bull calves ..... 4.00 to 6.00

### SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Estimated receipts at the Union stock yards today were: Cattle, 800; calves, 900; hogs, 8,500; sheep, 400; cars, 142.

Cattle—Beef steers, \$6.50 to \$9.00; bulk of sales, \$7.50 to \$8.50; cows and heifers, \$4.50 to \$8.25; bulk of sales, \$5.00 to \$7.50; canners and cutters, \$2.75 to \$4.00; bulk of sales, \$3.00 to \$3.75; bulls, \$4.00 to \$7.00; bulk of sales, \$4.50 to \$4.75; veal calves, \$4.00 to \$8.75; bulk of sales, \$4.25 to \$8.00; stock-feeding steers, \$4.00 to \$8.25; bulk of sales, \$6.00 to \$7.75.

Hogs—Hogs, \$5.50 to \$7.35; bulk of sales, \$7.00 to \$7.10.

Sheep—Lambs, \$7.00 to \$13.25; ewes, \$1.50 to \$7.75; wethers, \$4.75 to \$8.50; yearlings, \$7.50 to \$11.25; bucks, \$3.50 to \$5.00.

### Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur May 7 to 12, inclusive

Date	WHEAT		OATS				BARLEY				FLAX			RYE
	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	
May 7	91	51	47	47	45	43	56	51	50	50	243	238	217	78
8	91	51	48	48	46	45	56	51	50	50	250	245	224	78
9	92	51	48	48	46	45	57	52	51	50	259	254	237	79
10	93	50	47	47	45	43	56	52	50	50	261	257	241	79
11	92	50	47	47	45	43	56	52	50	50	256	252	236	77
12	92	50	47	47	45	43	56	51	50	50	253	249	233	77
Week Ago	92	51	48	48	46	45	57	53	51	51	245	240	219	80
Year Ago	83	56	52	53	50	48	60	66	63	61	248	244	228	108

**CALGARY**  
 Receipts to the yard today consisted of 172 cattle, four calves, 508 hogs and 11 sheep.

Choice steers sold from \$6.00 to \$7.50; fair to good, \$5.00 to \$5.75. Choice heifers, \$5.75 to \$6.35; good, \$4.00. Choice cows, \$5.00 to \$5.25; good, \$4.25. Thick smooth hogs, \$9.50; select hams, \$10.45, off cars.

### EGGS AND POULTRY

**WINNIPEG**—Eggs: This market continues fair. Receipts have been considerably heavier, but car-lot sales have resulted in prices being well maintained. Dealers are quoting country shippers 23½c to 24c delivered. Extras are jobbing 30c, firsts 28c, seconds 24c to 25c. Inspection work has been unusually heavy during the past week, during that period some 23 requests having been received. Poultry: No business reported.

**REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW**—Eggs: Receipts reported heavier with prices a little easier. In Southern Saskatchewan dealers are quoting country shippers delivered, extras 22c, firsts 20c, seconds 16c; in other parts of the province dealers are quoting 18c to 20c loss off. Some car-lot shipments have been made to Eastern points and several hundred cases are reported in storage. In the North Battleford section gathers are receiving from 17c to 20c. The retail price is 22½c and the surplus over local demand is moving into storage. Poultry: Very little business is being done in poultry. A few live fowl continue to arrive in some sections at 12c delivered.

**EDMONTON**—Eggs: This market continues firm. Receipts are reported heavy, quality fair. Some storing is being done, but a large proportion of receipts is being shipped out of the province. Dealers are quoting delivered cases returned, extras 21c, firsts 18c, seconds 15c. In a jobbing way extras are moving at 30c, firsts 27c, seconds 22c. Poultry: No business reported.

**CALGARY**—Eggs: This market is reported steady with conditions practically unchanged.



Jimmie Hemstock, of Waterhole, Alta., Appraising his Livestock

Receipts are heavy and beginning to show signs of heavy yolks and watery eggs. Prices unchanged.

### BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow, no Canadian cattle. Best Scotch 12½c to 14c per pound live weight, slightly lower. Offerings of Irish amounted to 380 head, and sales were made up to 13c.

Birkenhead sold 1,253 Canadian cattle. Sales ranged from 21c to 22½c sinking off. Offerings of American lambs amounted to 1,798 head and these sold mostly at 32c dressed weight.

London, Canadian dressed sides, fair quality 17c, choice 19c. Trade slow.

Shipments billed through Montreal for export to Great Britain during the week amounted to 905 cattle.

### BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian leanest 98s to 102s, lean 94s to 102s, prime 88s to 96s, small supplies, market firm, under good demand. American 70s to 80s, slow. Irish 124s to 130s. Danish 117s to 122s. Danish killings 55,785 head.

### WHEAT PRICES

May 7 to 12 inclusive.

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
May 7	117	115	112	108	103	97
8	117	115	113	108	103	97
9	118	116	113	109	104	98
10	117	115	113	109	104	98
11	116	114	112	108	103	97
12	116	114	112	107	103	97
Week Ago	118	116	114	109	104	98
Year Ago	147	143	135	119	107	95

## Farmers

VALUABLE INFORMATION FOR THE ASKING

Write the Fort William Sample Market and Produce Exchange for their pamphlet:

Co-operative Grain Marketing, a Grain Exchange and a Sample Market.

J. P. KENNY, Sec.-Treas.

P.O. Box. No. 3, FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

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Established 1884

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### LIVESTOCK See also General Miscellaneous

#### Various

**SELLING—THREE HOLSTEIN BULLS, NINE** to 12 months, 35 to 65 dollars, pedigrees free. Also Duroc-Jersey weanlings, April farrows, eight dollars, seven weeks. Small deposit. Everett MacNutt, Saltcoats, Sask. 19-3

**MOLASSES—FEED MOLASSES IN BARRELS** Lowest price. H. Moore, 304 Kensington Bldg., Winnipeg. 19-5

#### HORSES

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—TEAM REGISTERED** Clyde mares, rising five and six, also team of geldings, for good cows. Peter Harvey, Elm Creek, Man. 19-2

#### CATTLE

##### Herefords

**DROPPED REGISTERED HEREFORD CALVES,** bulls or heifers, at \$40 a piece. Boys and girls, buy one and get into pure-bred stock. The bank will help you. Saskatchewan Hereford Breeders' Association, Cupar, Sask. 19-3

**SELLING—HEREFORDS FROM ACCREDITED** herds, registered bulls, females. Prices right. Superior quality. Inspection invited. Terms arranged. H. E. Robinson, Carman, Man. 7-11

**FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR ONE OF** same breed—My Polled Hereford bull, extra gentle and a sure getter of good stock. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 20-2

**FOR SALE—TWO-YEAR-OLD HEREFORD** bull, good breeding size and quality. Write for particulars. Harry Martin, Ralston, Sask. 20-3

##### Aberdeen-Angus

**SELLING—ABERDEEN-ANGUS HERD** header, six years old, well bred, sure breeder, in splendid condition. Price \$125. Also females, all ages. Clemens Bros., Sedgewick, Alta. 18-4

**OFFERING—ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS, ONE** to two years, \$80 to \$125. See my entries at Saskatoon June cattle sale. Males and females. John Sim, Grenfell, Sask. 19-3

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED ANGUS BULL,** Price \$100. John Tomlin, Gallivan, Sask. 19-5

##### Shorthorns

**SELLING—SHORTHORN BULL, FOUR YEARS** old, No. 130368, Price \$75. A. Rioux, Montmartre, Sask. 19-2

##### Ayrshires

**SELLING—AYRSHIRE BULLS, FIT FOR SER-** vice, from one year to five; also several two-year heifers, bred to freshen in summer. E. E. Mortson, Fairlight, Sask. 19-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE BULL,** rising four, quiet and sure. Riddley Bros., Fiddling, Sask. 20-2

**REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL, SELWOOD** strain, one year, \$50. Wm. Atchison, Kiskey, Sask. 19-3

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL,** three years old, best of breeding. Price \$125. Severt Anderson, Langham, Sask. 16-4

#### SWINE

##### Various

**YOUNG PIGS FOR SALE—YORKSHIRES,** Tamworths, Berkshires: pure-breds and grades. Animal Husbandry Department, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. 20-6

##### Hampshires

**REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE, EIGHT WEEKS,** either sex, \$20, two for \$35, delivered, with papers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also some bred sows to farrow in June, \$40. Jas. T. Pepper, Goodwater, Sask. 19-5

**McGILL'S HAMPSHIRE—MARCH AND** April weanlings, from mature prize stock. Order now. Early orders prepaid. Satisfaction assured. McGill, Riverhurst, Sask. 17-5

**REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE,** from six to ten weeks, \$12, including papers; also bred sows. John Lambert, Jr., Lidstone, Man. 19-2

**SELLING—HAMPSHIRE WEANLINGS, \$25** pair, \$13 each papers free. Harvey West, Post Office, Ogilvie, Station Gladstone, Man. 19-3

**SELLING—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE,** eight weeks old, May delivery, \$16. Hugh McLaughlin, Plumma, Man. 17-5

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE,** April farrow, eight weeks old, \$12. Shetland ponies, all ages. R. Roycroft, Shaunavon, Sask. 19-3

**SELLING—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE, \$12,** eight weeks. Harry Glasener, Ryley, Alta. 20-3

##### Duroc-Jerseys

**SELLING—DUROC-JERSEYS, BOTH SEXES,** long bacon type, \$8.00 each. Also dual-purpose Shorthorn bull calves. Harry Rosom, Davin, Sask. 20-5

**REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, MARCH** litters, boys that guarantee their own premium, \$15 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. D. H. Mund, Mankota, Sask., via Kincaid. 18-3

**IMPROVED TYPE DUROC-JERSEYS, \$13,** Free catalog on unrelated pairs. Clyde Stauffer, Albus, Sask. 19-6

##### Berkshires

### LONG IMPROVED ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

**HAVE** five nice pure-bred sows, due to farrow in May; will weigh from 250 to 500 pounds. Price \$35. CHAS. W. WEAVER, Deloraine, Man.

**BERKSHIRES—BOOKING ORDERS FOR** select March-April pigs, sired by Symboler imported, son of grand champions, Chicago, and Macdonald Duke, bred by Macdonald College, Quebec; great length, smoothness and early maturity. A few tops at \$25; good average, \$15 to \$20; express prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. James M. Ewens, Bethany, Man. 20-5

**FOR SALE—BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES,** April, May and June farrowed. Priced to sell. Boars, \$15; sows, \$17; at eight weeks old. Registered, transferred and express prepaid to any station in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta included in price. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants on order stock. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 20-5

**BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES—BOAR, TWO** years old, Ames Rival breeding, real good one, \$35; pigs from long deep sows, April farrow, \$12, at eight weeks; papers free. Ravenstein and Johansen, Biggar, Sask. 19-3

**PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES, FARROWED** February and March. Book your order for some choice bacon pigs. Dam one of the best pen of bacon hogs, any breed, at Regina fall fair. Price \$15. John B. Shilmon, Stoughton, Sask. 18-3

**FOR SALE—GOLDEN SHEAF BERKSHIRES** of highest quality, February, March litters at reasonable prices. James Swancoat, Sedgewick, Alta. 19-4

**AM NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR REGIS-** tered Berkshire weanlings, \$12 and \$15 each. Also a registered yearling Berkshire boar, \$32. Write E. Wunsch, Hanley, Sask. 19-3

**SELLING—BERKSHIRE PIGS, APRIL LIT-** ters, of improved bacon strain, \$15 each, either sex. Wm. Termuende, Lanigan, Sask. 19-4

**PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES, READY END OF** May, \$12; papers furnished. Ernest Hames, Cavendish, Alta. 18-2

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SEE TOP OF THIS PAGE FOR FULL INFORMATION

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

**I AM NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR REGIS-** tered Berkshire pigs for spring delivery, \$25 a pair. Russell Lamb, Rowley, Alta. 17-5

##### Yorkshires

**YORKSHIRES—BUY AN UNRELATED PAIR** from the home of the two great sires, Forest Home Duke and Deere Creek GBoy. Special prices to school clubs. C. A. Congdon, Newdale, Man. 18-5

**YORKSHIRES—APRIL AND MAY LITTERS,** either sex, \$12, eight weeks, with papers. Sire of sows grand champion boar, Brandon fair. Bred to Brethour boar from Ontario. R. S. Crabb, Fertility, Alta. 19-3

**SELLING—YORKSHIRES, ALL FROM RE-** gina prize winners, \$15, at eight weeks, pedigrees guaranteed. H. Thompson, Box 371, Regina, Sask. 17-6

**YORKSHIRE PIGS—BIG LONG-BODIED** bacon type. Sire, Dewdrop, 72578; dam, Northern Miss, 15-86299. April 23 farrow. \$10, with papers. Karl Krogstad, Smiley, Sask. 19-3

**SELLING—YORKSHIRES, APRIL, MAY FAR-** row, from prize-winning stock. Boars, \$15; gilts, \$12; papers free. Chas. Fergstad, Round Hill, Alta. 19-5

**YORKSHIRES—ORDER NOW FOR DELIVERY** Two June 4. Eight weeks old, \$13, either sex. Two sows, \$25. Papers. R. H. Merryweather, Leduc, Alta. 20-2

**FOR SALE—YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS,** registered, eight weeks old, \$12 each. Sire, Brethour; nephew, dam, McDonald. James Partridge, Cornduff, Sask. 20-5

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES FROM MATURE,** excellent stock, born March 14. Males, \$15; females, \$12; with papers. Albert Bakken, Excel, Alta. 20-2

**FOR SALE—YORKSHIRE BOARS, MARCH** farrow, \$12.50, with pedigree; from junior champion boar of Western Canada. Wm. Henderson, Whittemouth, Man. 20-2

**SELLING—YORKSHIRES, BEST BREEDING,** choice individuals. Sire, champion Deere Creek GBoy. W. A. Hamilton, Newdale, Man. 20-4

**\$12 BUYS REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, FROM** prize stock, April farrow, either sex. H. Hicks, Souris, Man. 20-2

**YORKSHIRES—FROM LARGE, PROLIFIC** stock, March farrow, \$15, at eight weeks, papers included. E. H. Davies, Excel, Alta. 19-2

**SELLING—YORKSHIRE PIGS, MALES ONLY,** farrowed April 10, \$15, eight weeks, papers included. Harry Millard, Unity, Sask. 19-2

**YORKSHIRES—OCTOBER BOARS, BRED** gilts, April weanlings. Red Polled bull calves. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 19-2

**YORKSHIRES—AT BACON TYPE, BRETHOUR** Nephew's breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write B. Thorlakson, Markerville, Alta. 19-5

**YORKSHIRE SPRING PIGS, BRED GILTS,** Sire, grand champion, Brandon. Top stuff. Southward, Lacombe, Alta. 16-6

**FOR SALE—YORKSHIRE PIGS, APRIL FAR-** row, \$12 each, papers included; some extra good ones, \$15. Walter B. Neathy, Renown, Sask. 18-3

**LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRES, FAR-** rowed March and April 2, sire college bred, \$13. M. H. Feeley, Preeceville, Sask. 18-5

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, EIGHT WEEKS,** \$11. H. Potter, Langbank, Sask. 19-12

### DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

**Silver Black Foxes** Have you investi-gated the profits to be made in the breeding of these animals? Information gladly furnished prospective ranchers. As I am one of the pioneers in this industry, I am in a position to advise you regarding the procuring of your foundation foxes. Companies and individuals supplied from my ranches at Summerside and Lot 16. Safe delivery guaranteed. References: Any Bank on Prince Edward Island. A. E. MACLEAN, Water St., SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I.

**SILVER FOX RAISING IS PROFITABLE** CAN supply limited number registered silver foxes at \$300 each. Delivery next fall. Reference, Portal State Bank, Portal, N.D. James S. Upper, North Portal, Sask. 19-3

**SELLING—GREYHOUNDS, FOXHOUNDS,** Irish retrievers, one pair of Russian wolfhounds, dog 35 inches high. Pheasant Valley Kennels, Abernethy, Sask. 20-4

### POULTRY See also General Miscellaneous

#### BABY CHICKS

**BABY CHICK HEADQUARTERS—TEN PURE-** bred varieties. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free. George A. Frame, Nairn Poultry Farm, Box 606G, Winnipeg, Man. 13-8

**BABY CHICKS—ANY QUANTITY OR BREED** supplied. Pure-bred, guaranteed egg-laying strains, 95 per cent alive at your station. Custom hatch, ing. Book your order now. Catalog free. Alex. Taylor, 311 Colony St. Winnipeg. 11-11

**EGGS, FROM MY GIANT MAMMOTH BRONZE** turkeys, No. 1, from 42-pound stock, 50 cents each; No. 2, from ten-month tom, weighing 30 pounds, from imported high-class stock, 40 cents each prepaid. E. S. Erickson, Dunkirk, Sask. 17-5

**BRONZE TURKEY HATCHING EGGS, 20** cents each. Toulouse geese hatching eggs, 25 cents. Wee McGregor potatoes, 50 cents bushel. P. Hay, Graysville, Man. 19-3

**WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS—FIRST PRIZE** drake. Winnipeg Poultry Show; leading pen. Ten eggs, \$2.00 balance season. Fertility guaranteed. Mrs. Bond, Redlyn, Sask. 20-4

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, OFF** 30-pound stock, 30 cents each. A. Atkins, Abernethy, Sask. 20-4

**BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, \$1.00 EACH, 44-** pound prize stock. See April 25 Guide. Mrs. Jas. Wellman, Box 29, Regina, Sask. 19-3

**HATCHING EGGS FROM PURE-BRED** Toulouse geese, 50 cents each. Mrs. J. D. Wheeler, Todell, Alta. 19-3

**THE VERY BEST PURE-BRED MAMMOTH** Pekin duck eggs, 15 cents each. Mrs. A. E. Kelly, Sunnyside Farm, Marquette, Man. 20-2

**GIANT BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, FIRST** prize stock, 50 cents each. Mrs. John Bell, Willows, Sask. 17-6

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, FROM** fine, large birds, 40 cents each. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 17-6

**FOR SALE—CHOICE, PURE-BRED PEKIN** duck eggs, \$2.00 per setting of 12. John H. Olmstead, Stroughton, Sask. 17-6

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY** eggs, from prize-winning stock, \$3.50 for ten. C. L. Northey, Red Deer, Alta. 19-3

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, EIGHT,** \$3.50. Mammoth Toulouse goose eggs, 75 cents. Mrs. Fred Rinn, Mantion, Man. 19-2

**WHITE RUNNER DUCK EGGS, \$2.00, 12,** Fertility guaranteed. H. Gardner, Cayley, Alta. 19-3

**PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY** eggs, 35 cents each, \$30 per 100, prepaid. James Wallace, Borden, Sask. 19-5

**PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, FROM** imported tom and prize-winning hens, 50 cents each. Mrs. J. W. Cookson, Todell, Alta. 19-3

**PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$1.00 PER SETTING,** F. Farnam, Bladworth, Sask. 19-2

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 25** cents each. S. Dunfield, Carberry, Man. 17-5

**WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$2.00 SETTING,** Mrs. Gravelle, Portreeve, Sask. 17-6

### Plymouth Rocks



**Lady Alfarata**  
301 Eggs

**High Production ROCKS**  
WHITE AND BARRED  
Better Stock—Better Value.  
Heading my White Rock pens are sons of Lady Maude (286 eggs) and Lady Ella (282 eggs), both grandsons of Lady Alfarata (301 eggs).  
Barred Rock pens headed by sons of Lady Ada (290 eggs), grandsons of Lady Florence (288 eggs).  
**HATCHING EGGS:**  
15 for \$5.00; 30 for \$8.00.  
Satisfaction Guaranteed.  
H. HIGGINBOTHAM  
CALGARY ALTA.  
Lady Ada 290 Eggs

**HATCHING EGGS—BRED-TO-LAY BARRED** Rocks, good winter layers, headed by University's choicest egg type cockerels, 15, \$1.85; 45, \$5.00, prepaid. C. Genge, Glidden, Sask. 15-5

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, PARENTS** from best laying flocks in New Brunswick, \$1.50 for 15; \$8.00 per 100. Thomas Woodcock, Bethany, Man. 18-3

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$3.00 PER 15, \$5.00** for 30. Clears replaced. Won seven prizes at Provincial Egg-laying Contest past winter. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 19-3

**BARRED ROCK EGGS—FROM SELECTED** winter layers, \$10 University cockerel used, from stock laying 171 to 220, \$1.50 for 15. R. McGregor, Simpson, Sask. 19-2

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS—30 EGGS,** \$3.00; 60, \$5.00. Mrs. McMeekin, 237 Grawford, Man. 19-4

**PURE-BRED PARTRIDGE ROCK EGGS, GOOD** layers, \$2.50 setting. Miss F. Nisbet, Nisbet, Alta. 19-2

**FOR SALE—PURE WHITE ROCK EGGS, SET-** ting, \$2.00. Mrs. M. Peterson, Langruth, Man. 19-3

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, BRED-TO-LAY, PURE-** bred, 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50. J. W. Smith, Rapid City, Man. 19-4

**BRED-TO-AND-DO-LAY BARRED ROCKS,** pedigree selected. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15. A. M. Tamblin, Kerrobert, Sask. 19-3

**HATCHING EGGS, \$1.50 PER 15, FROM PURE** Barred Rocks, winter-laying strain, prize winners at local show. L. Darling, Colonsay, Sask. 16-6

**EGGS FROM OUR ARISTOCRAT BARRED** Rocks, 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.00. W. Mustard, Creelman, Sask. 16-5

**LAYING STRAIN, WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1.50** per 15. Reduction on incubator lots. A. Gayton, Manitou, Man. 17-6

**EGGS FROM CHOICE BARRED ROCKS, FREE** range, \$2.00 for 15, \$10, 100. J. Huston, Carman, Man. 17-6

**BARRED ROCKS—RECORD OF PERFORM-** ance. Eggs, \$2.00 setting. Mrs. Robt. McNabb, Minnedosa, Man. 18-5

### Wyandottes

**HATCHING EGGS—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB** White Wyandottes, pullets, Martin strain cockerels, hatched from eggs direct from Martin's Snowdrift and White Wonder pens, \$1.50 per 15; \$3.75 per 45; \$7.00 per 120. Victor Fells, Gresham, Sask. 13-8

**HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED WHITE** Wyandottes, Rose Comb, University strain, culled by expert. Careful packing guaranteed, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per 60; \$9.00 per 120. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley, Sask. 12-11

**SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING** eggs, from government selected stock, \$3.00 per 15; \$5.50 per 30; \$7.50 per 45; \$15 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 15-6

(Continued on next page)



**HATCHING EGGS, FROM WHITE WYANDOTTES**, daughters of first prize pen, Manitoba Egg-laying Contest. Mated with cockerels from pen which laid 249 to 280 eggs each. Price \$2.50, 15. Pekin duck eggs, \$1.50, ten. Mrs. H. J. Gladstone, Man.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, MARTIN'S** Regal-Dorcas cockerels, mated to University bred-to-lay hens, 15, \$1.50; \$2.00, 100; hens, \$1.25. J. B. Fraser, Major, Sask.

**SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS**, from prize-winning stock, Regal-Dorcas line, \$2.00 to \$3.50 setting. Mating list sent on application. Thos. Hamilton, Crandall, Man.

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS**, \$2.00 and \$3.00, 15. Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs, 30 cents each. W. J. Rex, Breeder, Holland, Man.

**OUR PEDIGREE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES** have always given satisfaction. Try them for winter eggs. Price of hatchings reduced to \$1.25. Gramercy Farm, Hatford, Sask.

**HIGH-PRODUCING WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS**, \$2.00, 15; \$3.00, 30; \$7.00, 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mowbray Bros., Cartwright, Man.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES, MARTIN'S REGAL-DORCAS**, splendid opportunity, reduced prices. Eggs, \$1.25, 15; \$7.00, 100. John Hancock, Baldur, Man.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS**, from first prize egg-laying strain, \$2.00 per 15. Mrs. Christine Hanson, Viscount, Sask.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, MARTIN-DORCAS** strain, \$2.00 for 15; \$10, 100. Norman Bury, Baldur, Sask.

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE** eggs, Martin strain, dollar twenty-five setting. Chas. Bell, Tessler, Sask.

**HATCHING EGGS—BEST WINTER LAYING** Regal-Dorcas White Wyandottes. Setting, 15, \$1.25. James Alderson, Broderick, Sask.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS**, government inspected, \$1.50, 15. James Alexander, Goodwater, Sask.

**HATCHING EGGS—MARTIN'S REGAL-DORCAS** White Wyandottes, \$1.50 per 15 \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Farmer, Canwood, Sask.

**MARTIN'S WHITE WYANDOTTES, WINTER** layers. Eggs, 15, \$1.20; 60, \$4.00. K. Steiner, Luseland, Sask.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING, ROSE COMB WHITE** Wyandottes, healthy birds, on free range, \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. F. Wood, Walworth, Alta.

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS**, carefully selected and packed, \$1.50 per 15. Thos. Upton, Denali, Sask.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, SELECT WINTER** layers, 15, \$1.25; 30, \$2.25; 100, \$6.00. Mrs. Mumby, Hayfield, Man.

### Leghorns

**EGGS FROM TOM BARRON 282 TO 300-EGG** strain White Leghorns and Wyandottes. Special mating, \$4.00 for 15. Pen 1 and 2, \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 for 30. Guaranteed. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man.

**SINGLE COMB LIGHT BROWN LEGHORNS**, winners Regina, Edmonton, Saskatoon, \$4.00 15 eggs; \$7.00, 30. R. J. Thomson, Alameda, Sask.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-ERELS**, \$2.50 each. Settings, \$2.00. Box 220, Easterhazy, Sask.

**SELLING—SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN** hatchling eggs, \$1.00 per setting. D. McLennan, Birtle, Man.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS**, setting, \$2.00; 100, \$7.00. Frank Harman, Hols-levan, Man.

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN** hatchling eggs, \$2.00 per 15. K. Lauridsen, Canora, Sask.

**EGGS, FROM LAYING STRAIN ROSE COMB** Brown Leghorns, \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. A. F. Webster, Welwyn, Sask.

**HATCHING EGGS, SINGLE COMB WHITE** Leghorns, Barron strain, six cents each, or \$5.00 per 100. R. Ramage, Greenway, Man.

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN HATCHING** eggs from my winners, \$2.50, 15; \$12, 100. Non-sitters. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask.

**EGGS—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS**, University strain, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6.00. W. E. Turner, Duval, Sask.

**S. C. BLACK LEGHORNS, EXHIBITION** stock. Hatchling eggs, \$2.00, 15; \$10, 100. R. F. Stevens, Oak Lake, Man.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS**, \$1.25 per 15. T. A. Fox, North Portal, Sask.

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.50** 15. Mrs. Tutt, Rouleau, Sask.

### Rhode Islands

**ROSE COMB REDS EXCLUSIVELY**. AT Saskatoon, Brandon and Regina this winter our birds won 25 prizes, including first cockerel, first pullet, second and third laying pens. Choice cockerels, \$3.00, \$5.00; some prize winners, \$10, \$12, \$14. Eggs for hatchling, \$10, \$5.00 and \$2.50 setting. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Tessler, Sask.

**BRED-TO-LAY ROSE AND SINGLE COMB** Rhode Island Reds, winners at egg-laying contests. Winners utility and exhibition classes for 12 years. Ten acres devoted to Reds, free range. Chicks, \$25, 100, after May 1st. Eggs \$3.00 setting; \$5.00 per 60. Clerke's Red Farm, Vernon, B.C.

**EGGS—PURE-BRED R. C. R. REDS, SET-** tings, \$3.00, prepaid in prairie provinces. Two pens, cockerels from Harrison, Nebraska, and Winnipeg United Poultry Yards. Guarantee enclosed with eggs. Lafertites replaced free. Packed in factory cels. Shipping Saturdays. Gerald Wheeler, Assiniboia, Sask.

**EXHIBITION MATING—ROSE COMB REDS**, pullets from first cockerel, Brandon, with second Prince Albert cockerel. Eggs, \$3.50, 15; pen 2, \$2.00, 15; cockerels, \$4.00. Gordon Doan, Biggar, Sask.

**ROSE COMB REDS, EGGS, SELECTED PEN**, best winter layers, headed by prize-winning stock cockerels, 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50. C. Deer, Canora, Sask.

**GORDON'S SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Reds, winners Guelph, Brandon, Winnipeg, Neepawa, Dauphin, Assiniboia. Write wants, Gordon, Transcona, Manitoba.

**SINGLE AND ROSE COMB REDS, EXHIBITION** matings, heavy winter layers, 15 eggs, \$3.00. J. M. Coates, Delisle, Sask.

**EGGS—PURE R. C. REDS, PEN, 15, \$2.00**; free range, \$1.75; \$8.00, 100. Mrs. R. Kirkpatrick, Moosomin, Sask.

**ROSE COMB HATCHING EGGS, FROM PRIZE-** winning, heavy-laying strain, \$1.50 per 15, \$3.50 per 50. A. T. Smith, Tessler, Sask.

**HATCHING EGGS, ROSE COMB REDS, UN-** versity strain, heavy winter layers, \$1.50 per 15; \$4.00, 50; \$7.00, 100. L. Webster, Tichfield, Sask.

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS**, heavy layers, 15 eggs, \$3.00. Thos. McClay, Belmont, Man.

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, BRED** for heavy egg production, eggs, \$2.50 setting; Pekin and Rouen ducks, fine stock, eggs, \$2.50 setting. Clyde Soule, Sandwith, Sask.

**SELLING—EGGS, PURE-BRED R. C. R. I.** Reds, winter layers, prize-winning stock, 15, \$1.75. Mrs. C. Betts, Tiny, Sask.

**ROSE COMB REDS, GOOD LAYING STRAIN,** eggs, 15 for \$2.00. W. J. Owen, Graysville, Man.

### Orloffs

**MAHOGANY ORLOFF EGGS, \$2.50 FOR 15** Evangeline Martin, Roland, Man.

**MAHOGANY ORLOFF EGGS, \$2.50 SETTING** E. J. Arnold, Baldur, Man.

### Anconas

**ROSE COMB ANCONAS, 15 EGGS, \$1.75**; \$7.00 per 100; fertility guaranteed. Mrs. Templeton, Baldur, Man.

### Orpingtons

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS—CHOICE** utility farm-raised stock, good winter layers. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.75; 100, \$8.00. Arthur Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man.

**WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM PEN OF** Greenhills & Hays strain, selected by government expert for laying, \$2.50 setting 15 eggs. J. C. Kemp, Saulteaux, Sask.

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR** hatchling, Clark's prize-winning strain, \$2.50 for 15; \$10, 100. Baby chicks, \$4.00 dozen. Wm. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask.

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM M.A.C.** birds, \$2.00 per 15; 100 or more, ten cents each. A. Demasson, Regent, Man.

**BUFF ORPINGTONS, MCARTHUR STRAIN**, bred-to-lay eggs, \$1.75 for 15. George White Redvers, Sask.

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, WIN-** ter-laying stock, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4.25; 100, \$8.00. Mrs. George McNeil, Sinclair, Man.

### Poultry Supplies

**KILL THE LICE** with Stanfield's Lice Kill—the vent. treatment. Guaranteed to kill every louse or mite or money refunded. If dealer cannot supply genuine Stanfield's, order direct. Tube treats 200 birds, 50 cents. Winnipeg Veterinary & Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

### SEEDS

See also General Miscellaneous

### Oats

**SELLING—NEW "MAMMOTH" SEED OATS**, very high yielder, with strong straw which enables it to support the heavy head and prevent lodging. In appearance it is similar to "Slide" oats, the panicles lying close to the stem. Kernel is short, but very plump. Samples tested have weighed as high as 46 pounds to bushel. An excellent drought resister: 1918 driest year for past decade. Banner was so short had to be cut with hay mower for feed, while "Mammoth" stood more than three feet and made paying crop. \$1.00 per bushel, cleaned ready for drill. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Order early. Supply limited. H. A. Gorrell, Oxbow, Sask.

**FIRST GENERATION BANNER OATS, FIRST** prize winner, 99 per cent. germination, bagged, inspected, sealed, \$1.10 per bushel. Lloyd Bros., Bangor, Sask.

**SELLING—CHOICE CAR VICTORY SEED** oats, cleaned, 55 cents bushel, f.o.b. Box 67, Waldron, Sask.

### Barley

**SELLING—CANADIAN THORPE BARLEY**, yielded 54 bushels per acre 1922, cleaned and sacked, \$1.00 bushel. T. W. Russell, Tugaska, Sask.

**SELLING—PURE BARK AND O.A.C. BARLEY**, high germination. Viewfield Farms, Oak Bluff, Man.

**SELLING—SMALL CAR CHOICE O.A.C.** barley, No. 21, 55 cents bushel, f.o.b. Box 67, Waldron, Sask.

### Rye

**SELLING—SPRING RYE, CLEANED AND** sacked, \$1.00 bushel. T. W. Russell, Tugaska, Sask.

### Flax

**EXTRA CHOICE CLEAN FLAX, HIGH** germination, ready for immediate shipment. Kjellander Seed Co. Ltd., Wilcox, Sask.

### Grass Seed

**FOR SALE—HOG MILLET, FOUR CENTS PER** pound; Siberian, four cents; White Blossom sweet clover, scarified, 9 cents per pound; Brome grass, 9 cents. Good cleaned, heavy seed. Bags included. Cash with order. Samples on request. Prompt shipments. Thurlby Elliott, Carnduff, Sask.

**PRIZE BROME AND WESTERN RYE GRASS** seed. Mixed half and half, 10c; Western Rye, 9c; Brome, 12c; In 50 and 100-pound sacks. Winning Provincial Seed Fair. Allow 14 pounds per acre. Free pamphlet. Hallman Grass Seed Growers, Beaton or Empress, Alta.

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER RE-** cleaned, hulled, scarified, guaranteed strain that has never winter killed; government tested No. 1. ten cents pound, f.o.b. Guernsey, sacks free. West-ern rye grass, eight cents pound, No. 1 tested. Guernsey Seed Centre, Guernsey, Sask.

**SELLING—JAPANESE MILLET OR BILLION** Dollar grass, four cents per pound, cotton bags extra 45 cents. Grow some and have some of the best milk-producing feed grown. Three tons or more per acre last year. T. M. Mair, Pierson, Man.

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED—** Grown and carefully selected for five years in Saskatchewan, hulled, cleaned, scarified, 10 cents pound, f.o.b. Sinaluta, Sask., bags included. W. G. Hill & Sons.

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER—GROWN** Saskatchewan for ten years, never winter killed, free from weeds, cleaned, scarified, ten cents pound, f.o.b. Watrous, Sask.; rye grass, eight cents; sacks included. R. G. Snell.

**SELLING—LARGE QUANTITY BROME SEED**, cleaned, bagged, free noxious weeds, ten cents pound. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. Morrish, Oxbow, Sask.

**SELLING—HOG MILLET, FOUR CENTS** pound; 500 pounds or over, 3½ cents; sacks included. Grow some for your hogs and milch cows. A. F. Stewart, Muir, Man.

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER—GROWN** from Harris McFayden's nitro-cultured seed on fallow; hulled, cleaned, scarified, sacked, ten cents per pound. E. R. Clark, Sinaluta, Sask.

**SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET** clover, Saskatchewan grown, hulled, cleaned; 100 pounds, \$8.25, bags included. James Stephenson, Alida, Sask.

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCAR-** ified, No. 1, clean seed, ten cents pound, sacks free. Aaron S. Blehn, Guernsey, Sask.

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, No. 1**, scarified, f.o.b. Plunkett, ten cents pound, sacks free. G. B. Seabrook, Plunkett, Sask.

**RYE GRASS, CHOICE QUALITY SEED, RE-** cleaned, sack, eight cents pound. Whiting Seed Farm, Traynor, Sask.

**SELLING—BROME SEED, CLEANED AND** sacked, seven cents pound, Gainsboro, Sask. Wm. Blacklock.

**FOR SALE—BROME GRASS SEED, RE-** cleaned and sacked, nine cents pound, f.o.b. James L. Archer, Elm Creek, Man.

**WHITE SWEET CLOVER, HULLED, SCAR-** ified, ten cents; rye grass, eight; no weeds; bags free. Robert Hicks, Kelso, Sask.

**SELLING—BROME SEED, ANY QUANTITY**, nine cents pound, bags included. James Button, Carnduff, Sask.

**BROME GRASS SEED, WELL CLEANED**, sacked, ten cents pound; eight cents 500 pounds or more. W. F. Garnett, Carman, Man.

**BROME GRASS, TEN CENTS POUND, CLEAN-** ed, bagged, ship Canadian National, Canadian Pacific. Davis Bros., Perdue, Sask.

**WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT** grade No. 1 seed, seven cents pound, bags free. Wilfred Jones, Invermay, Sask.

**WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, CLEANED AND** bagged, seven cents per pound. Bowman Bros., Guernsey, Sask.

**MILLET, CLEANED, THREE CENTS POUND** K. M. Rekken, Fertile, Sask.

**SELLING—BROME SEED, \$10 100, F.O.B.** Keyes, Man. Albert McGregor.

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**TENDERS WANTED FOR CAR LOAD CEDAR** posts, peeled, seasoned, 3¼ to 5-inch mixed. Also car of salt in barrels. State price f.o.b. Cromer, Man. C. Lowe, Secretary, Cromer U.F.M.

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Brandon, Man.

## The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



### Sending Away

The gent who runs our village store is mad, disgusted, sick and sore, and more so every day. "It's uphill work," he says to me, "to handle socks, and prunes and tea, for folks will send away! Each man and woman and their dog now has a mammoth catalog and orders goods by mail! They send for harnesses and prunes, for bannock-flour and dancing tunes; it makes me fierce and pale! Here is my store with everything that's needed for a tramp or king, a widow, or a kid; yet folks don't come to me and buy all of the stuffing for their pie as formerly they did! I help support the village here; I pay good taxes every year; I live right here, I do! Mail order folks, what do they pay? Do they help out in any way? They do not give a soul! It isn't fair, that's what I say, for any man to send away for anything on earth, while merchants, honest local boys, are selling sugar, gloves and toys for what they're really worth!" "Well, now," says I, "I do not claim to know exactly who's to blame in this big fight that's on between the man who sells by mail in basket, bucket, crate and pail, to Henry, Dick and John, and he who sells as you do here across the counter, cheap and dear; but, one thing I do know: I know you'll never get the trade by whining like a sick old maid who never had a beau! Mail order houses, there are they, and here are you this very day, and there is trade to get! Spruce up and get it if you can, go after it just like a man, be cheerful, game and square! You cannot, surely, hope to tell a man where he will buy or sell—that can't be done, I swear! Go after trade with honest zest, sell goods you know are of the best, and throw that grouchy away! Mail order busi-ness may be wrong, but you just help the thing along by pouting every day!"

### GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

**SUIT OR DRESS LENGTHS, PURE EN-** glish WOOLENS AT MILL PRICES, \$1.95 yd. 3½ yds. SUIT LENGTHS, \$6.25 ALL beautiful and attractive men's and ladies' spring and summer weight suitings; every one double width, 54-58 in. Guaranteed fast dye, purest, all-wool English fabrics. Quantities sold at \$3.50 to \$4.00 per yard. Every parcel postpaid and insured. Any size length shipped, 1 yard up. Our old customers know when we run clearance sales like this in between seasons it means real, genuine bargains at rock-bottom prices. We therefore ask them to mail orders in time, before May 30, as we positively will not fill orders at such low prices if mailed later. As usual, money promptly return if dissatisfied.

We need the space for heavy shipments now arriving, therefore clearing out this week: 1,018 yards rich brown, neat blue pencil-stripe suitings; 2,117 yards beautiful soft medium grey cheviot; 1,829 yards English fine Serge, check weave, 13-14 oz.; 1,908 yards sand brown Heather Mixture; 1,427 yards beautiful Homespun, medium light grey. All of above \$1.95 per yard, or complete suit length, 3½ yards, \$6.25 postpaid. Address: MILL AND FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS 397 St. Paul West, Montreal

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**BLUE AMBEROL RECORDS EXCHANGED**, ten cents each. Free list. Scott's Record Exchange, 445 Main St., Winnipeg.

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**POSTPAID—EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY** plants, dozen, 75 cents; 100, \$4.00. June-bearing strawberries, dozen 60 cents; 100, \$2.50. Raspberry canes, dozen, 75 cents; 100, \$4.00. Clifford Clark, Brandon, Man.

**EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES—PROGRES-** sive, June-bearing, Dr. Burrell and Senator Dunlap, dozen, 75 cents; 100, \$5.00, 1,000, \$25. Gladioli bulbs, Peonies, etc. Write for price list. Hack's, 266 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg.

**PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAWBER-** ries, pruned for planting. Postpaid, \$5.00 per 100. Boushen's Nursery, Valley River, Man.

**LILAC SHRUBS, \$4.00 PER 50; \$7.00, 100.** Raspberry canes, \$4.00, 100. Small maples, \$2.00, 100. A. Gayton, Manitou, Man.

**VIRGINIA CREEPER ROOTS, SURE TO GROW**, \$1.25 per dozen, postpaid. R. Lovatt, Bladworth, Sask.

**RASPBERRY CANES—PLANT NOW FOR NEXT** year's crop. Pruned for planting, 25 for \$1.00. Thomas Richards, Lovat, Sask.

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**IRISH COBBLER POTATOES—THIS STRAIN**, developed by me, yielded highest all varieties at Ottawa. \$1.25 bushel. W. E. Turner, Duval, Sask.

**FIRST-CLASS SEED POTATOES, WEE MAC-** gregor, 60 cents bushel. P. Hay, Graysville, Man.

**GREEN MOUNTAIN SEED POTATOES, 30** cents bushel, bagged, f.o.b. Treesbank. C. Vane, Treesbank, Man.

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**WEE MACGREGOR POTATOES, 55 CENTS**, sacked. R. B. Davis, Glenside, Sask.

**Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.**

**FRESH FRUITS—LOGANBERRIES, WITH** that delicious, tart-sweet, citrus flavor, \$2.75; strawberries, \$3.30; blackberries, \$2.25; raspberries, \$3.30; gooseberries, \$2.25. All fruits in season at reasonable prices direct from Chilliwack, B.C. Write today for price list. Cash with order. D. A. MacKinnon.

**WE PAY FREIGHT PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY**, Special design lithographed pails. Two 60-pound crates, delivered, Manitoba, 17; Saskatchewan, 17½; Alberta, 18 cents pound. Quantity discounts. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont.

**McLEAN'S HONEY—GUARANTEED No. 1** pure white clover, \$8.00 cash per crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Toronto; also good quality oukewheat, \$6.00 per crate of six ten-pound pails. N. K. McLean, 453 Church St., Toronto, formerly of 37 Armstrong Ave.

**MAPLE SYRUP—GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY** pure, \$11 cash per crate of six gallons, about 80 pounds, f.o.b. Toronto. N. K. McLean



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SNAP—22-36 NEW FAVORITE SEPARATOR, Hart weigler, Garden City feeder, wind stacker, two Cocksbutt double-disc drills, ten and nine-foot Bull Dog smut picker. Thousand takes all. Write or phone Allenback Bros., Denzil, Sask.

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SELLING—22-40 CASE TRACTOR, NEARLY new; fuel tank; six-unit Verity plow; 15-foot Forkney cultivator. E. Smith, Makepeace, Alta. 16-6

FOR SALE—AUTOMATIC POTATO CUTTER; Cocksbutt potato planter; Hoover potato digger, new last year. \$250 cash. R. Davis, Glenside, Sask. 19-3

SELLING—15-30 WALLIS TRACTOR, GOOD condition. Snap for quick sale. John Rodger, Macdonald, Man. 19-3

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10-20 MOGUL, STEERING DEVICE, PULLEY, all good condition, \$200. Nelson Roberts, Osborne, Man. 18-3

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SELLING—WELL DRILLING MACHINE, fully equipped. C. A. Howell, Peterhead, Man. 20-2

WANTED—SEPARATOR, 24-INCH WILMOT Roach, Douglaston, Sask. 18-3

## FARM LANDS

See also General Miscellaneous

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TWENTY YEARS TO PAY—THE CANADIAN Pacific Railway Company offers good lands in the rich open prairies or fertile park lands of Central Alberta and Saskatchewan. These lands are ideal for mixed farming and for grain growing. The prices are low, averaging about \$18 per acre, and the terms of payment are easy—one-tenth cash, the balance spread over 20 years. Write today for full information. Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922 First St. East, Calgary. 18-4

BARRIERE, B.C.—IRRIGATED FRUIT AND farm lands, right on C.N.R. main line, ten to 40-acre blocks. Best soil for small fruits, poultry, mixed farming. Healthiest climate. Store, hotel, post office, townsite, sawmill, etc. \$100 per acre, easy terms. Stop off at Barriere and inspect property, or write for particulars. Barriere Land Co., 507 Rogers Bldg., Vancouver, B.C. 20-2

ALFALFA LAND IN THE FAMOUS LETHBRIDGE northern irrigation district, at low prices and on easy terms. Will also grow big crops of wheat, oats, barley, corn, vegetables, small fruits, etc. Ample moisture means sure returns. Near towns, markets, railways, good schools. Write for full information to the Irrigation Council, 111 Provincial Buildings, Lethbridge, Alta.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA. For up-to-date list of mixed farms, fruit farms, orchards, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in all British Columbia district, also orange groves and grape vineyards in California, or truck land, write Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 34tf

BEAUTIFUL FARM NEAR WASKADA, MANITOBA. Half-section gently rolling rich blackloam; ample water; good well; partly fenced; good barn and other buildings. For sale very cheap. Apply Canada Permanent Trust Company, 298 Garry St., Winnipeg. Ask for our list of farms for sale.

7,000 ACRES FOR SALE IN THE FAMOUS Carrot River Valley, close to railroad, school, etc. For price list, map and descriptive pamphlet, apply Black and Armstrong, Garry Bldg., Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 17-6

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE, CHEAP, ONE of the best districts in Canada. Homesteads and ranch sites located. For information, write Viggo Nielsen, Canwood, Sask. 19-3

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR ST. PAUL DE METIS, Cheap for cash, or trade for cattle. David McPhee, Vermilion, Alta. 19-3

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 19-3

WE HAVE SOME CASH BUYERS FOR FARMS at bargain prices. Describe fully Central Land Bureau, New Franklin, Mo.

I WANT FARMS FOR CASH BUYERS. Describe fully and state price. R. A. McNown, 375 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

## SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phones. A2336-7-8.

W. B. WATKINS & CO., BARRISTERS, Regina. Special attention to farmer business.

## DENTISTS

DR. PARSONS, DENTIST, 222 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 19-5

## SITUATIONS WANTED

MEDICAL OPPORTUNITY WANTED—EXPERIENCED physician desires location where \$5,000 annually are guaranteed. Box 16, Guide, Winnipeg. 17-6

## SITUATIONS VACANT

MAN, GOOD HORSEMAN, FOR SEASON. Box 125, Shaunavon, Sask. 20-2

## TOBACCO

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, REGALIA brand, guaranteed first quality. Special price for five pounds, postpaid—Grand Havana, Grand Rouge, Petit Havana, Petit Rouge, \$2.25; Spread Leaf, \$2.50; Haubourgs, \$3.00; Quesset, \$3.50. Box 50 cigars, \$2.25 up. Richard Bellevue Co., Winnipeg. 10-7

TOBACCO BY PARCEL POST—CHOICE three-year-old natural leaf, greatly enjoyed by pipe smokers, at 40 cents to 80 cents per pound. A two-pound package of samples will be sent postpaid to any address in Canada for \$1.00. Co-operative Tobacco Exchange, Ruthven, Ont. 20-5

## DRINKS AND CORDIALS

MAKE YOUR DRINKS AT HOME—VEGETABLE powder, soluble in water; Chartreuse, anisette, peppermint, rum, brandy, grenadine, Benedictine, lemon, etc. Dose for one gallon, 75 cents. Recipe sent with order. Richard Bellevue Co., Winnipeg. 10-13

## PRODUCE

CREAM WANTED—HIGHEST MARKET prices, f.o.b. Winnipeg, for sweet and sour cream. Correct weights and tests; prompt payment guaranteed. Address, Dept. Dairy Husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg. 20-5

## LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Hens, 5 lbs. and over	20c-22c
Hens, under 5 lbs., in good condition	17c-18c
Young Roosters, 5 lbs. and over	16c-17c
Ducks	27c
Turkeys, Hens	18c
Turkeys, Old Toms	15c
Geese	12c
Eggs	Highest Market Price

We prepay freight to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

STANDARD PRODUCE COMPANY  
43 Charles Street, Winnipeg

## Gets Trees From Bush

As I have lived in Southern Manitoba for 28 years and have grown several kinds of shade trees, if you have space in your valuable paper I will try and give my experience with them. I have tried the following varieties: Laurel willow, box elder, poplar, elm, ash, balm and oak.

The box elder is a fair tree, but insects get on them after a few years, in some cases killing them right out. Poplar is a short-lived tree, at the end of 12 to 15 years decaying at the root and falling over with the wind. Elm is slow in growing. The ash is a very nice lawn tree, but has a short season.

I find the willow a very good tree for a shade tree, and it can be grown for fence posts if desired, in a short time, by having the land well prepared the summer before. Mark the land in straight rows, eight feet apart, and plant cuttings six feet apart, in rows, pressing them down about five inches. A good plan is to plant a row of potatoes between each row and cultivate to keep clean and clear of grass and weeds. Prune each year until six feet high, and after three or four years the land can be seeded to timothy.

## Likes Balm of Gilead

The Balm of Gilead is a native of Western Canada, growing near the edge of a bluff in low places, and is one of the best shade trees for beautifying the home surroundings. It is a splendid tree to grow, as it is so easy to plant. If pruned for three years it won't need any more pruning, as it is natural for the lower limbs to die as the tree grows older. I highly recommend planting it by the public road on account of its beauty.

I will endeavor to tell my way of planting. Suppose you have a suitable place ready, as well worked as a good summer-fallow; if not, prepare it this coming summer to plant in 1924. Have it wide enough for three or four rows, and the length as long as possible. During the winter go to the nearest place where you can get young trees growing, and cut those from two to four inches in circumference, cutting off the limbs not too close. Arrange in a pile at home and cover with stable manure to keep the sun from drying them out.

The first of May is the right time to plant. Commence by plowing a deep straight furrow and your man can drop the poles in furrow as you plow, covering the same with next furrow. Continue plowing and plant at right time again. When finished roll or plank drag to tighten the soil.

A team and two men can plant as much in one day in this way as they can do in four days with seedlings. If a windbreak of these were planted around each farm and well taken care of for a few years, there is nothing so good to beautify the home surroundings. Apart from all this, the good it would do to stop summer winds which do so much damage by drifting soil in the spring of the year and also it would help to encourage rainfall. Last, but not least, is the good it would do to stop the winter's blizzard that does so much harm in Western Canada. —E. J. Disney.

## First Labor Bank in N.Y.

Clothing workers in New York are now the proud owners of the first labor bank to be opened in that city. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America opened its bank on Saturday, April 14, with appropriate ceremonies and enthusiasm. Flowers and a band gave a festive air to the occasion. Twenty thousand people entered the bank in a steady stream during the first day of business, depositing half a million dollars. Hundreds of prospective depositors, workers, labor leaders, journalists, and even congressmen, formed a line outside the bank, the length of a city block. Within the course of one week the constant flow of deposits brought the assets of the bank up to \$970,000.

Cheered by the success of its first bank in Chicago, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers undertook to establish the New York bank. The bank in Chicago, which began business with assets of \$300,000 on July 1, within nine months had total resources amounting to \$1,750,000. Hundreds of loans have been made, but not a single one to interests unfriendly to labor. The New York bank is to be operated along the same lines. The union and members of the union own the stock of the association. Stockholders are to receive no more than ten per cent. on their shares; profits in excess of that amount being returned to the depositors.

The Amalgamated Bank was the victor in a friendly race between four labor banks being organized in New York. The Federation Trust Bank, owned by the members of the federated labor unions of New York, the bank of the International Ladies Garment Workers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Bank, are soon to open. It has already been proposed that the four labor banks join forces as soon as they are operating.

Leaders of the co-operative movement regard the spread of sound labor banking as a highly encouraging sign of the desire on the part of the labor movement to build institutions upon a democratic, service basis, to replace the competitive, profit-making banks.—Co-operative League Bulletin.

Fall rye may be cut for hay when feed is scarce. If cut early for hay it springs up a second time and gives good pasture or a second crop of hay.

## A Few Words from J. D. McGregor

The veteran stock breeder of Brandon, Man., needs no word of introduction, to western farmers, from us. As we cannot invest on them, the following are Mr. McGregor's own words, written about two weeks ago, on results from Guide Classified advertising:

"I might just say that we are getting exceptionally good results from our advertising in The Guide. We only started manufacturing our stock foods early in the year, and this is our first year in the seed business, but our turnover has been away and above our expectations, and from small advertisements in The Guide we got as many as from 200 to 300 direct letters.

"I would also like to say, in connection with our livestock, which we were advertising early in the year, the results which we have received from this advertising in your paper has been phenomenal. From one small ad. in January we received 85 direct enquiries and we have sold, since January 1, 37 bulls and 12 females. These have all been sold absolutely by mail and directly through enquiries which were obtained from advertising in your paper. We have spent many times more per month on advertising in other years but have never been able to get advertising which has brought such results as this."

**\$24.95** **95 American**  
Upward **CREAM**  
**SEPARATOR**

On trial. Easy running, easily cleaned. Skims warm or cold milk. Different from picture which shows larger capacity machines. Get our plan of easy **MONTHLY PAYMENTS** and handsome free catalog. Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont., and St. John, N. B. Whether dairy is large or small, write today.

**AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.**  
Box 6210  
Bainbridge, N. Y.

**Cattle Labels**  
No occasion to send to the States. Save duty and delay. Orders filled first mail. Prices low as the lowest. Write for samples. Mention this paper.

**MANTOBA STENCIL & STAMP WORKS**  
421 Main Street, Winnipeg

**SELDOM SEE**  
a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his ankle, hock, stifle, knee or throat.

**ABSORBINE**  
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will clean it off without laying up the horse. No blister, no half gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions, and Book \$ R free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, the anti-septic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, allays Pain and Inflammation. Price \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Liberal trial bottle postpaid for 10c.

**W. E. YOUNG, Inc.,** 195 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.  
Absorbine and Absorbine Jr., are made in Canada.

**The Weyburn Security Bank**  
Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

Head Office: **Weyburn, Sask.**  
Twenty-five Branches in Saskatchewan  
**H. O. POWELL, General Manager**

## Save Your Thresh Bill

by insisting that your grain shall be threshed by a Red River Special.

It beats out the grain when other makes depend upon its falling out. It separates by force and for that reason wastes less.

It has the Big Cylinder, the "Man Behind the Gun," the Beating Shakers and the Graduated Adjustable Chaffer, a combination found in no other machine.

It will thresh and do good work when conditions are bad and other makes have to stand idle.

## Red River Special

is correctly designed and is built right.

It will run many years steadily without break-downs, always doing the most and the best of work.

Built in both wood and steel. A size for every need.

Roller Bearings on Cylinder and Wind Stacker shafts make it run easily.

It saves enough more of your time and grain to pay your Thresh Bill.

Send for Free Circulars

**Nichols & Shepard Co.**  
(In Continuous Business Since 1848)

Builders exclusively of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam and Oil-Gas Traction Engines  
**Battle Creek, Michigan**



# The War is Over, But War Bargains Remain



The Joy of the  
Saddle is yours  
for only

## BRITISH GOVERNMENT Saddle Outfit \$12<sup>50</sup>

No saddle on the Western market today can begin to compare with this for quality, and the price we ask is far below even the cost of manufacture. The whole outfit is honestly worth four times the money. We have 10,000 satisfied customers. Don't forget that it's a complete outfit—Genuine All-Leather British Government Cavalry Saddle, with cinch and stirrups; 44-lb. All-Wool Saddle Blanket, Riding Bridle, with lines and bit, and Military Tethering Rope—all for only \$12.50. Get your money back if you're not satisfied.

HALTER SHANKS of best Italian Hemp, 9 ft. long, complete with ring. Made for British cavalry. 30c

RIDING BRIDLES—British Yeomanry, with bit and reins. Part worn but splendid condition. \$1.75



## HAVERSACKS



Ideal for School or Hunting Bags 45c

Part-worn British Army Web Haversacks, complete with leather slings as illustrated. Guaranteed in good condition 45c

NEW FLAX HAVERSACKS, 10 inches square, complete with shoulder straps 90c

## All-Wool British ARMY SOCKS

Made of high-grade wool, and ideal for farm wear. Guaranteed less than wholesale cost. 45c

## BRITISH ARMY TENTS

British Army Bell Tents, slightly used, but in good condition. Genuine heavy military duck. Socketed poles, pegs and mallet 19.75

British Army Ridge Tents, new, heavy military white tent duck, waterproof, with ventilators. Walls two feet high. No poles supplied. 12 feet by 10 feet, \$29.45; 8 feet by 6 feet 13.45



## WONDERFUL LINE OF WORK PANTS

Khaki Work Pants, tunnel belt loops, five pockets. State waist size. Lasting wear. Per pair 2.25



## BRITISH GOVERNMENT ARMY BLANKETS \$1<sup>95</sup> Each

Shipped direct from British Army stocks. Keep some on hand for hunting, camping, threshing, and emergency uses in the farm home. Every customer says they are tremendous value. Nothing like them ever on the Western market at this price.



## ARMY PUP TENTS

Made of high-grade military waterproof duck. Ideal for the farm or prospectors, hunters or campers, or for covering machinery or autos. Priced at 2.75

## BRITISH ARMY CAMP COT \$4<sup>95</sup>



6 feet 3 inches long by 2 feet 4 inches wide, and 1 foot 3 inches high, folding into space of 3 feet by 6 inches. Most compact and portable bed 4.95 made. Special value at

All charges paid on orders  
of \$50.00 and up.



## Just a Word of Appreciation

We would like to thank the farmers of Western Canada for their magnificent support, and for the tremendous number of unsolicited testimonials we have received. We are proud of the fact that we are the only mail-order house in Canada exclusively handling all-British goods, and that owing to our exceptional buying facilities for spot cash in the old country we are able to supply these high-grade goods at extraordinarily low prices. These genuine British Government Surplus War Supplies, coming to us direct from the government's huge ordnance depots in London, are the most remarkable value ever offered to the people of Western Canada. They are made of such high-grade material that they will last for years, and they are all sold by us on our guarantee of "Your money back if not satisfied."

## No Greater Value in all Canada than these British Government

### RIDING BREECHES

Secured by us from huge British Government Army stocks in London, and of such outstanding value that they have taken the West by storm. Our money-back guarantee goes with these Riding Breeches.

#### ENGLISH GABERDINE RIDING BREECHES

With double seats, hip pockets, two front pockets, watch pocket, belt straps, laced legs and buttons. Sizes 28 to 44. An outstanding line at per pair 2.75

#### BEDFORD CORD BRITISH ARMY RIDING BREECHES

Officers' pattern, with buckskin strappings. Sizes 36 to 42. Sensational value 4.45 at per pair

#### ENGLISH UNION TWEED BRITISH ARMY RIDING BREECHES

With tweed strappings and side pockets only. Suitable for ladies. Sizes 36 to 40. Per pair 5.45

#### BRITISH OFFICERS' RIDING BREECHES

Made of English Wool Bedford Cord, with genuine buckskin strappings. Extraordinary value. Will wear for years. 12.50

#### SPECIAL BEDFORD CORD RIDING BREECHES

Made for the British Government for service in India. Sizes 28 to 36. Per pair 2.45

#### BRITISH ARMY LEGGINGS

All leather, spring front blocked, without seam at back. All straps sewn on by hand. Especially suitable for riding and farm wear. Per pair 2.75



## BRITISH ARMY FOOTBALL BOOTS

made from best natural hide, block toe-cap, strap across shoulder sole, and iron rivetted. Made for the British Army during the war. 3.75

Per pair

FOOTBALL BOOTS as supplied to the leading clubs in England. Made from chrome hide, with divided toe-cap, sole rivetted with brass rivets. 5.50

Per pair

FOOTBALL STOCKINGS, all wool and of lasting wear 85c

Per pair

British Army FOOTBALLS 1.95

Cut from superior hide, eight panels, complete with bladder 1.95

Best Association Football on the market. Hand-sewn, leather passed rigid military tests. Worth \$10, 4.75

for

per pair

Blankets

British Officers' Special Grey Blankets, made of best quality military long staple wool, beautiful dark grey shade. Size 72 ins. x 90 ins. Weight 9 lbs. A Special Bargain at, 8.00

per pair

## GROUND SHEETS

Rubberized Ground Sheets, waterproof, with brass eyelets. Sizes 6 feet 6 inches by 3 1.75

feet. Splendid value at



These are the famous Green Willenden Tarpaulins. Rot-proof and waterproof. Will last for years. Specially made for covering British Army supplies and ship's hatchways. Superb quality. 10 feet by 14 feet, \$16.25; 8 feet by 12 feet, \$10.50; 4.50

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## Greatest Boot Values in Canada today in ALL LEATHER BRITISH BOOTS



\$4<sup>90</sup>



South African FIELD BOOTS \$5<sup>50</sup> PAIR

Made by British Manufacturers for the British Army, of full kip tan leather, leather-lined throughout, double tongue. This boot is thoroughly waterproof, and strongly made of the highest-grade material, and it is almost impossible to wear it out. Note the stamp on the sole; no others genuine. Repeat orders are coming in by every mail.

BRITISH OFFICERS' ALL-LEATHER TAN DERBY BOOT, leather lined throughout, with stitched soles and welts. A fairly light boot and hard wearing. Per pair 4.90

BRITISH OFFICERS' SEMI-WILLOW CALF BOOTS, Good-year welt, screwed and stitched. Gives appearance and style in addition to quality. 5.90

Per pair

## PUTTEES

Imperial Regulation Puttees, made of highest-grade war material. Exceptional value at, per pair 95c

## BRITISH ARMY SHIRTS



Military Grey Flannel British Army Shirts, pure wool, double-breasted, reinforced at shoulders. Special value at, 2.50

each

Men's Khaki Work Shirts, double stitched, two pockets. Amazing value at 1.45

at

British Officers' Khaki All-Wool Flannel Shirts, detachable collar, two pockets, ideal for farm wear, surveyors, camping, etc. Will give years of service. Each 2.95

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## SCOTCH STEAMER RUGS

Pure Wool Scotch Steamer Rugs, with fringe. Size 60 inches by 72 inches. Made in beautiful woven patterns in delicate shades and sold regularly at more than double the money 8.50

Huge Purchase of British Officers' TRENCH COATS

The enormous demand for these coats led us to make a tremendous purchase, and therefore we are able to sell at this exceptionally low price. Made for British officers, of triple-proof, highest quality Gaberdine, with detachable all-wool fleece lining, oilskin interlining and check lining (four coats in one). A hard-wearing, all-the-year-round coat. 23.75

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British Officers' TRENCH BOOTS \$9<sup>00</sup> PAIR

Leather lined, 16 inches high. Thoroughly water-tight. Beautiful nut brown shade. Many cheaper lines but none compare with these for quality.

3.25

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## JOHN CHRISTIE

SOLE DISTRIBUTOR IN CANADA FOR  
BRITISH GOVERNMENT SURPLUS  
LEATHER SUPPLIES

9975 JASPER AVE. EDMONTON, ALTA.



Reference: CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE